

safer  new forest

Safer New Forest Strategic Assessment 2020

The New Forest is one of the safest places in the UK to live in, work in and visit. The Safer New Forest Partnership is working to make it even safer.



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1. FOREWORD

I am delighted to introduce the Safer New Forest Strategic Assessment for 2019/20.

The Safer New Forest Partnership brings together a range of statutory, public and voluntary organisations who work together to prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime and enable the communities to feel safe where they live, work and visit.

This assessment is a statutory requirement for the Community Safety Partnership to complete on an annual basis as set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

The assessment has collated a range of data, information and intelligence, highlighted areas of risk and vulnerability and identified the priority issues for the partnership moving forward.

It would be remiss of me not to mention the COVID-19 pandemic which has had an impact on our partnership plan and delivery but I am proud of all our partners and how they have been able to adapt to this new virtual world which will be evidenced throughout this report.

This assessment has identified the partnerships priorities for 2021/22 and I have no doubt that the range of partners and organisations supporting the new forest communities will develop an innovative action plan to deliver throughout the coming year.

CLlr Diane Andrews
Chair, Safer New Forest Partnership



2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim and purpose of this document is to assist the partnership in understanding the patterns and trends relating to crime, disorder and ASB and community safety issues affecting the District. This will enable the partnership to identify and agree its strategic priorities for the next 12 months. These priorities will inform New Forest Community Safety Partnership's 2021/22 Action Plan which will assist in the allocation of appropriate resources to tackle the issues identified.

From early 2020 the COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on residents, visitors and business sector within the New Forest. During these unprecedented times the partnership has been able to provide a 'business as usual' approach as can be evidenced throughout this assessment. The 2021/22 Plan will reflect both recorded crime data and trends as evidenced within the assessment but also include emerging risks and trends when considering the partnership priorities.

The volume of commissioned crime for the New Forest shows a yearly overall increase of 3%. Notably key areas of concern are:

- Violence without injury (increase of 20%) ↑ 419 incidences.
- Possession of drugs shows an increase of 64%, ↑ 95 incidents. This may in part be attributed to the positive action of interruption to drug supply within the communities through the increase of executed warrants, stop checks etc.
- Theft from motor vehicles (TFMV) show an overall increase of 18% ↑158 incidents. These are largely attributed to rural carparks and committed during high tourist seasons.

Recorded anti-social behaviour incidents have decreased across the New Forest by 12 %. Although the decrease is evidenced through recorded incidents, community engagement events evidence the fear of ASB continues to remain high and a priority for residents of the New Forest.

Under the Crime and Disorder Act, the Community Safety Partnership is responsible for reducing crime and disorder, reduce re-offending and combating the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances.

The priorities identified through the 2020 strategic assessment are:

- Children at risk
- Drug and alcohol related harm
- Domestic abuse
- Prevention of risk and exploitation of vulnerable people

*Please see Appendix C for glossary of crime types

3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The New Forest District Council area covers over 750 square kilometres of south west Hampshire and is the largest of the 11 Hampshire local authority districts by area and also by size of population (179,590*). However, there is no single major settlement rather a number of market towns, villages and hamlets.

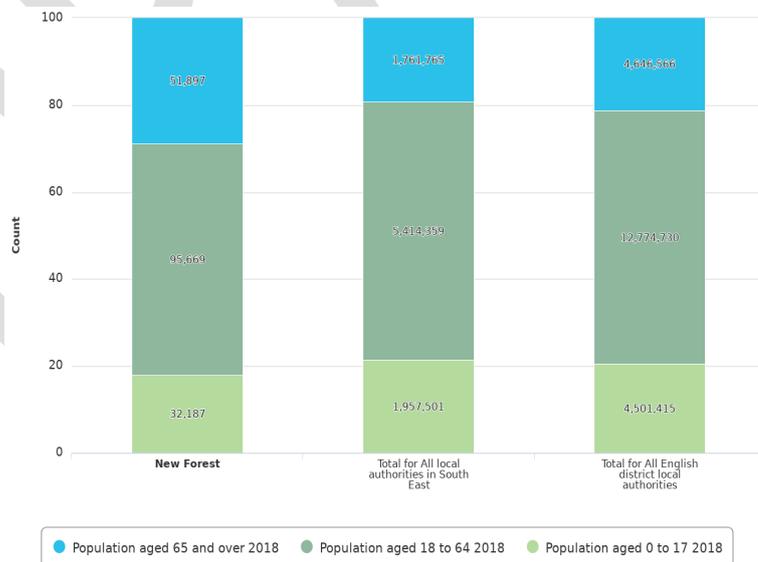
The landscape is dominated by forest and heath in the New Forest National Park and by coastal areas along Southampton water and the Solent.

The core forest and coastal is the largest area in geographic size but not by population. The north and central area lie mostly within the National Park and includes the district town of Lyndhurst and the village of Brockenhurst. The coastal area from Beaulieu to Barton also includes the market towns of Lymington (23,324*) and New Milton (25,717*).

Totton (29,000*) and Waterside (49,668*) is the smallest of the sub areas by geographic coverage but the largest in terms of population. This area is mostly urbanised stretching from Totton in the north to Fawley in the south. It is the most industrialised with manufacturing and marine activities in Totton and Hythe and the oil refining at Fawley.

The New Forest is visited by millions of people every year to the National Park, the coastline and sailing facilities, numerous market towns and several major themed attractions.

The New Forest is one of the least deprived local authority areas in England and is ranked 193 out of 326 districts and unitary authorities with 1 being the most deprived. However, the district summary masks a few localised hotspots of neighbourhood deprivation.



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The very special nature of the New Forest makes it an extremely attractive place to live; both for those in work and those wishing to retire (28% of the population is over 65).

*figures taken from 2011 census

4. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

4.1 The New Forest Community Safety Partnership is made up of the following statutory responsible authorities:

- New Forest District Council
- Hampshire Constabulary
- Hampshire Fire and Rescue
- Probation (Community Rehabilitation Company)
- West Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group

4.2 In addition, throughout 2020, the responsible authorities have been supported by the following non-statutory members of the Partnership:

- Hampshire County Council (Councillor Representative)
- Hampshire County Council Children's Services
- Hampshire County Council Youth Offending Team
- Hampshire County Council Adult Services
- New Forest National Park Authority

5. REVIEW OF THE PARTNERSHIP PLAN 2020/2021

5.1 The Partnership Plan 2020/21 was formally agreed by the Partnership on 2 March 2020. It was published on the Safer New Forest Website for public viewing following this date.

5.2 The Partnership Plan identified the following priorities with a named responsible Lead Partner:

- Children at risk
- Modern slavery and human trafficking
- Drug & alcohol related harm
- Domestic abuse

5.3 Each designated Lead Partner was chair of their forum and were responsible for developing more detailed targets, identifying resources and a strategy for the delivery of the actions throughout the year.

5.4 For each priority, forums met to monitor and develop the actions undertaken throughout the year. This was set out in the Partnership Plan (Appendix A).

5.5 The Strategy and Delivery Group scrutinised the progress of each priority throughout the year to ensure its objectives were being achieved.

5.6 This Partnership Action Plan is a living document and may be amended over the course of the year to reflect the ongoing work addressing the priorities.

- 5.7 2020 has been an unprecedented year with the COVID-19 pandemic affecting the whole of the country. Full national lockdown commenced on March 23rd for 12 weeks with only essential services continuing to operate. Following the lockdown, there have been restrictions in place with many office buildings remaining closed/partially opened and social contact restricted. A second lockdown was announced for the month of November. The Government continues to manage the response plan to the global pandemic with a three-tiered alert level based on risk.
- 5.8 The strategic partners continued to monitor and deliver the annual plan utilising remote working methods to ensure all agencies maintained a COVID-19 secure environment. Adaptations to frontline delivery of services were implemented for the safety and wellbeing of all staff and compliance with Government guidance and restrictions.
- 5.9 The bi-annual Safer New Forest Conference for November 2020 was postponed due to COVID-19 restrictions. In recognition and response of the wider partnership's requests, the plan was adapted with the Safer New Forest Partnership facilitating and delivering a remote access webinar. This proved highly successful with over 100 attendees from various agencies across the New Forest being able to access bitesize information sessions on our priorities. The webinar was supported by guest speakers in areas of their expertise on Drug and Alcohol related harm and the cycle of harm from adolescence through to adulthood.
- 5.10 A short summary of feedback from delegates and participants of the webinar are detailed below:
- The webinar was a really good way to attend something without taking a whole day
 - Less cost, less travel, less harm to the planet but I still enjoy face to face work
 - Well-presented and co-ordinated. Look forward to attending more if offered
 - Very informative
 - Excellent training session, great speakers
 - Thank you for putting this together, it was very helpful, and I have been able to disseminate it to the rest of my team
 - Good conference, essential information, good speakers
 - This is an important event and one where we can keep updated on relevant issues and services and connected with all the individuals and organisations working to keep the New Forest Safe.
- 5.11 Following this year's webinar presentations, attendees were asked if they would prefer future Safer New Forest Conferences to revert back to on-site training or explore other webinar and virtual training options. The feedback was split with a small majority requesting a full day conference (56%/44%). The Strategic Partnership will consider these views before commissioning further events.

5.6.1 Children at Risk – Lead partner Childrens Services Early Help Hub Provision

It is recognised that children, young people and parents need greater or lesser support at different times of their lives and, as such, there are a range of support services dependent on need:

- Level 1 – Universal support where there are no specific needs (e.g. Doctors, Education)
- Level 2 – Early Help where there is a need for support, but this can be met within a specific setting by one single service or agency (e.g. speech and language therapist)
- Level 3 – Targeted Early Help where a family or child with many needs require more than one service or agency to be involved
- Level 4 – Statutory Social Care for a family or child with a high level of unmet and complex needs

The transition of the Supporting Families Programme from New Forest District Council to the Family Support Service was completed successfully with nominations being managed through the Early Help Hub.

The Missing Exploited and Trafficked (MET) Group for children is now established within the New Forest with representatives from Childrens Services, Willow Team, Youth Offending Team, Hampshire Constabulary, NFDC Community Safety Team, School Nursing Team, Health Visitor, Housing Associations, Children’s Home representation and Education. The group meets virtually on a monthly basis to discuss individual children who are at risk of exploitation and formulate agreed support plans.

Group sessions continued virtually for Young Carers, LGBT+ group, SGO (Special Guardianship Order) groups, Freedom Programme, Parenting Puzzle, Talking Teens and HENRY (Healthy Start, Brighter Future) Programme and all have continued to run throughout 2020 after a brief pause in March/April.

Engagement with families remained throughout with safeguarding visits or socially distanced walks with young people. Following initial lockdown, essential visits took place virtually to ensure much needed support continued.

It has been an innovative year with many agencies having launched text services, help lines or you tube videos for young people to ensure support is always available.

The Safer New Forest Partnership facilitated a Webinar with guest speaker, Zoe Lodrick focusing on Children at Risk and the impact child trauma has on all aspects of family life. With over 100 attendees participating, feedback was extremely positive, comments:

- Great webinar
- Very informative
- I liked the presenter using personal experiences

- Excellent training session, great speaker
- Zoe had the ability to impart knowledge that will stay with me for a long time
- Very inspiring, a great morning thank you

The needs of 296 families were reviewed at the Early Help Hub, with the creation of a family centric plan resulting in 621 children receiving targeted support.

Presenting unmet needs centred on:

- Domestic Abuse
- Emotional/Mental Health issues
- Parental learning disability, substance misuse or mental health impacts on parenting
- Inconsistent Parenting

There were an additional 581 requests for support at Level 2:

- 159 were for SOS appointments (up to three sessional appointments offered to offer advice and signpost families to level 2 community support)
- 422 were for Evidence Based Programmes

Data for Evidenced Based Programmes delivered April 2019 – March 2020:

Programme	Total families completing	Total children this has supported
Freedom	23	44
Parenting Puzzle	27	55
Talking Teens	24	50
ACES Adult Recovery Toolkit	36	69
ACES Children's Recovery Toolkit (only 1 course)		5
Total children supported through EBP delivery		223

5.6.2 Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking - Lead Partner Hampshire Fire and Rescue through the Modern Slavery Partnership

Modern slavery is where one person controls another by exploiting a vulnerability. Modern slavery includes the crimes of human trafficking, slavery and slavery practices such as servitude, forced labour, forced or servile marriage, the sale and exploitation of children and debt bondage.

During COVID-19, despite home and remote working, the partnership evidenced an increase in awareness raising regarding modern slavery communications which continued to be disseminated across agencies to ensure professional awareness continued to be developed.

The Safer New Forest Group continues to have representation on the Hampshire Modern Slavery Partnership, which has a new structure now being divided into four groups:

- Prepare/Steering Group
- Prevent/Training Group
- Protect/Victim Support Group
- Pursue Group

To aid partners, the Hampshire Modern Slavery Partnership developed a webinar training session to raise awareness on identification and responding to potential modern slavery occurrences. The first infographic was also created during 2020 with an agreed victim pathway having been established and published with local mapping analysis. Additionally, a further training programme has commenced for professionals with an online one-minute advice guide to aid identification and responses to Modern Slavery.

The Safer New Forest Strategic Group, with support from Hampshire Modern Slavery Partnership, cascaded training to all attendees of the District Webinar. The objective of this module was to ensure consistent understanding and responses to identified vulnerability across the district is achieved. This presentation received good feedback from attendees:

- Essential Information
- Very interesting update
- I really enjoyed the Modern Slavery Partnership session
- Very informative

5.6.3 Drug and Alcohol related harm - Lead Partner Hampshire Constabulary through the Drug Related Harm Forum and Community Tactical Planning Meetings

The Drug Related Harm Forum commenced with the participation and inclusion of partners from Childrens Services, Catch 22, Housing Providers, Community Safety, Willow Team, Probation, Education, Adult Drug and Alcohol Support (Inclusion). The Acting Chief Inspector is the chair with NFDC Community Safety Manager vice-chair. The purpose of the forum is to produce an intelligence led package where individuals/areas are discussed. Information is collated from partners including Police Intelligence, MET meetings (Missing Exploited Trafficked Children) and the monthly TPM (Tactical Planning Meeting). From this forum actions are formulated to address locations and individuals identified as being at risk or involved in the commissioning of offences. Plans are held by a lead agency with a wider partnership review every 6 weeks.

The Tactical Planning Meeting is chaired by the District Chief Inspector on a monthly basis. In attendance are additional Police inter-departmental services and representation from New Forest District Council Community Safety Manager. The TPM is offender and victim focused with an emphasis on reduction and interruption of crime and disorder and risk management of vulnerable perpetrators/victim. Issues pertaining to drug and alcohol

related harm are discussed as a standing agenda item and, where identified, are referred to the Drug Related Harm Forum for case management and oversight.

The Safe4Me online learning resources provided by Hampshire Constabulary continues with its development and is regularly updated and shared across all educational establishments. This toolkit is available to schools, professionals, students, parents and carers with modules focusing on preventative measures in keeping young people safe. This targeted resource has been especially instrumental and pertinent in keeping young people safe during the spring/summer when education was provided virtually as well as face to face.

Community Intelligence from partners through CPIs (Community Partnership Information form) continues to increase following workshops and continued awareness raising. Through essential intelligence sharing this enables appropriate risk management and safety planning to be implemented at the earliest opportunity.

Positive action against illicit drug activity has been supported through the effective and targeted execution of warrants within the New Forest focusing on:

- highest threat
- risk
- harm

The focus of the Partnership is to protect and manage vulnerable adults and children at risk of criminal exploitation, which can be attributed with illicit drug supply from sources external to the district (County Lines).

To ensure there is a reduction of cross border offending, behaviour of criminals who operate across districts is shared and managed by the New Forest Police Inspector who meets with colleagues of neighbouring teams. Through these meetings persons at risk of exploitation are identified. Where required, the inclusion and resources of partners from within the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) are utilised to effectively safeguard and prevent further harm. This is managed under the Constabulary's response to drug related harm – Operation Fortress.

The Safer New Forest Partnership facilitated an interactive Webinar for over 100 attendees which focused on substance misuse and trends during COVID-19 for both adults and young people.

Feedback received from attendees:

- Will raise awareness with staff
- Really interesting and it was good to learn terminology and trends
- Information obtained will be taken back to team meetings
- Great updates and worth attending
- Professionals more aware of resources, agencies available in the New Forest

5.6.4 Domestic Abuse (DA)- Lead Partner New Forest Domestic Abuse Forum

The Domestic Abuse Forum meets quarterly and is chaired by the Community Safety Manager, New Forest District Council. The Chair is supported by the Manager of the Hampshire commissioned support service, Stop Domestic Abuse, as Vice Chair. The forum is regularly attended and supported by a diverse range of agencies with all partners contributing and sharing service information. To ensure all appropriate protective measures are being utilised in keeping individuals safe, the forum collates data of 'Clare's Law' applications and disclosures, use of DVPN/DVPO (Domestic Violence Protection Notice/Domestic Violence Protection Order) that have been initiated within the New Forest.

Two forums (March and June) were in the form of agency updates which were collated by the Chair and distributed to all members to ensure continuity of service. The September forum met via Skype facility and was well attended.

During lockdown measures, well established support programmes (Freedom Programme, Perpetrator Programme) were adapted for purpose and clients are engaging well through technology. To ensure the ongoing safety and safe place for persons at risk of Domestic Abuse, refuges remained open and accessible to nominations during lockdown. Outdoor spaces were utilised for face to face meetings with clients. Agencies continue to develop their plans for safe ways to use indoor space.

*White Ribbon Day campaign and 16 days of action ran from 25th November to 10th December raising awareness of the effects of Domestic Abuse irrespective of age, gender, race, sexuality. Run as a social media campaign which was supported by all forum members to ensure consistent messaging.

The Safer New Forest Webinar informed delegates how services have maintained operational delivery during lockdown restrictions. Presentations at the webinar included:

- Stop Domestic Abuse
- The Hampton Trust
- Yellow Door

Agencies provided localised data and information relating to referrals for their services, how they have adapted to lockdown measures and plans moving forward. Further analysis and review of service deliveries will form part of future delivery and service commissioning. Information was well received with comments from attendees:

- All very helpful and I will disseminate to my colleagues
- Very informative, thank you
- Excellent training sessions
- Good conference with essential information

*White Ribbon campaign promotes an end to men's violence against women and girls, promotes gender equality and creates new opportunities for men to build positive, healthy and respectful relationships.

As of 1st April 2019 the commissioned service for domestic abuse has been delivered by Stop Domestic Abuse (formerly The You Trust). This service supports women, men and children affected by domestic abuse, including a refuge service.

Figures 1-3 below show the number of victims engaged with Stop Domestic Abuse from April 2019 – March 2020 compared to the You Trust previous year statistics.

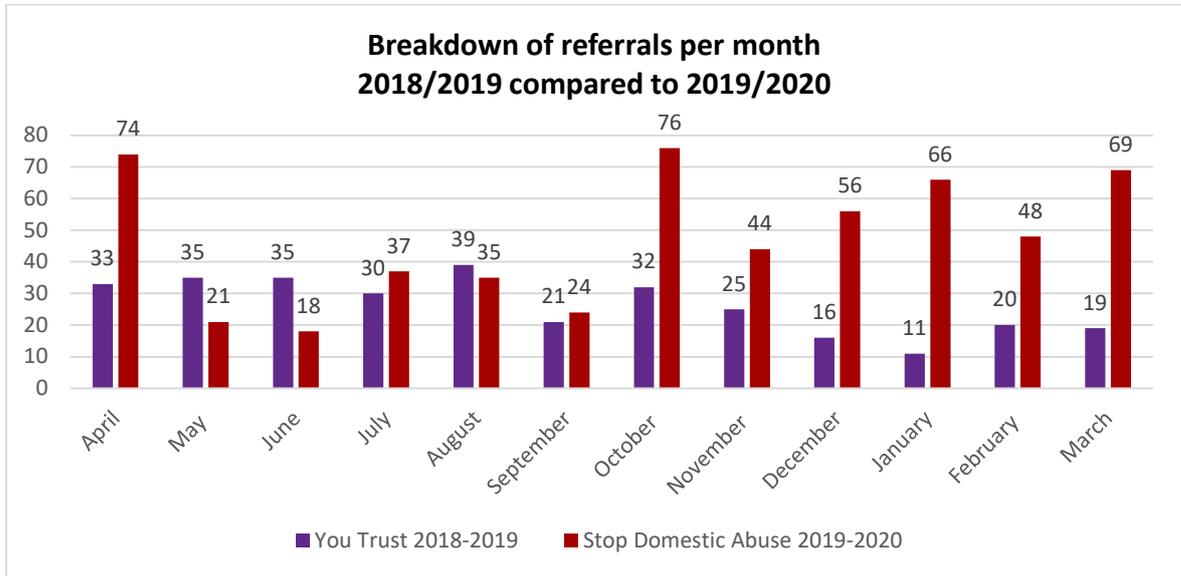


Fig 1: Number of referrals to Stop Domestic Abuse (New Forest) 2019-2020 compared to number of referrals to You Trust 2018-2019

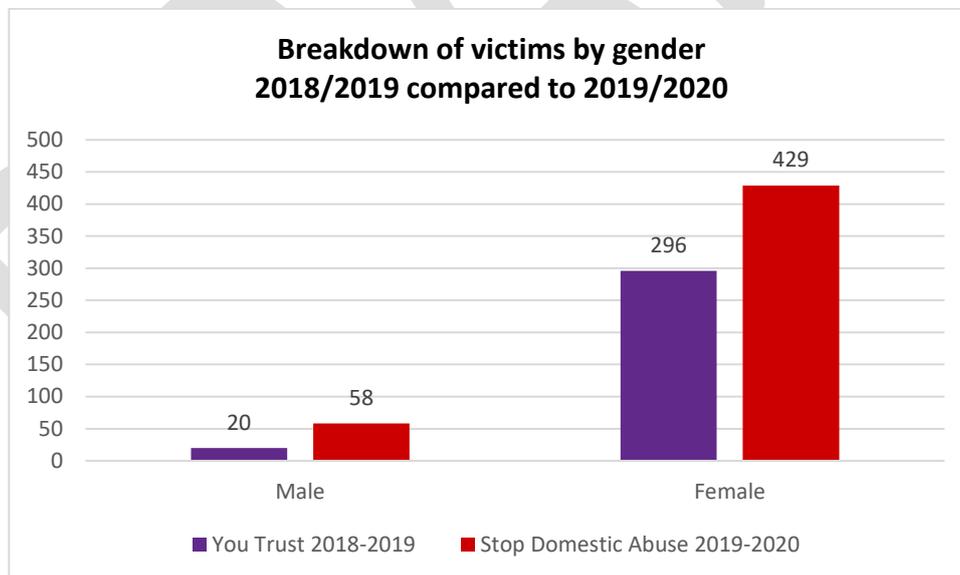


Fig 2: Referrals by victim's gender. Stop Domestic Abuse (New Forest) 2019-2020 compared to You Trust 2018-2019

While figure 2 shows a 190% increase in male referrals over the past year, the overall figure for male victims continues to remain low. Work continues through the partnership to increase awareness of support services available and reduce associated stigma/reluctance for victims in reporting incidents.

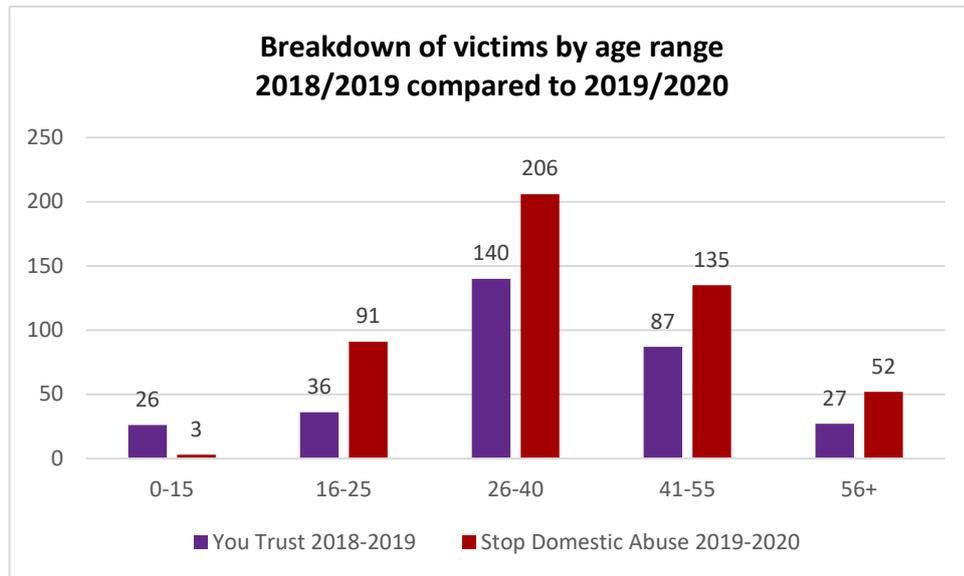


Fig 3: Referrals in by victim's age-range. Stop Domestic Abuse (New Forest) referrals in 2019-2020 compared to You Trust 2018-2019

Figure 3 shows an overall increase over the year 2019/2020 for the new Stop Domestic Abuse Service, particularly in the 16-25 year age range (153% increase). For the age range 26-40 there was a 47% increase, with 55% increase for 41-55 year olds. Although there is no specific data to explain this uptake in services, the New Forest Domestic Abuse Forum has worked collaboratively to ensure awareness of all DA services are accessible to our New Forest residents.

Figure 4 below shows Police data running from December 2017 through to November 2020 by months. The linear measurement demonstrates that reported Domestic incidents are steadily increasing which is evidenced through the increase in referrals for support.

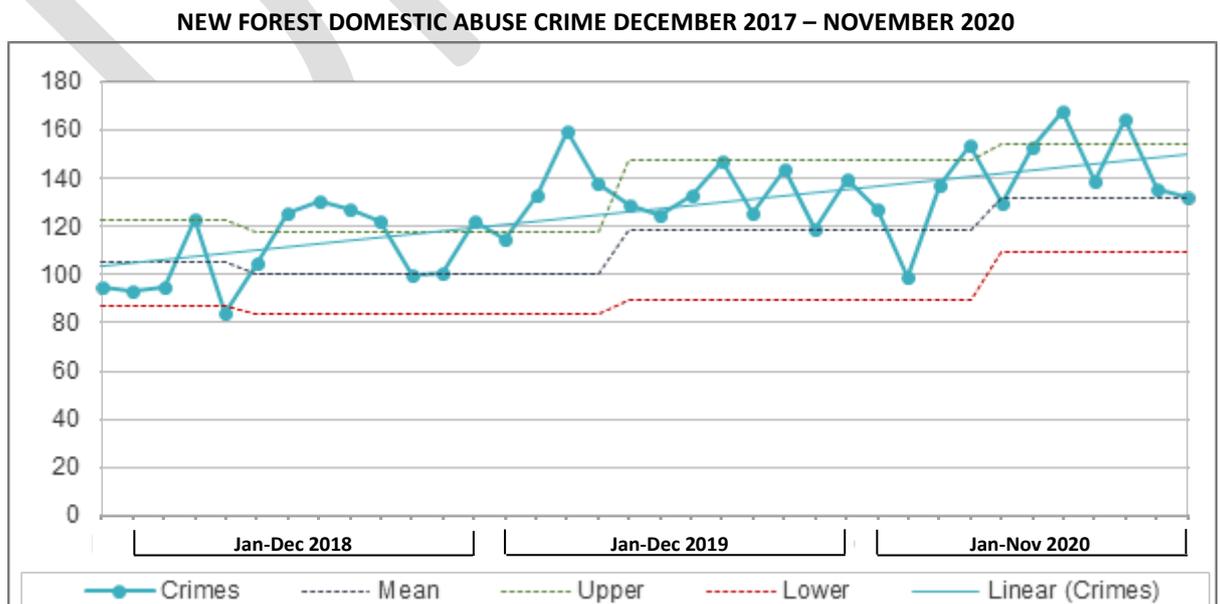


Fig 4 showing DA crimes by month from December 2017 – November 2020

6 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- 6.1** During 2020 formal links continued with the New Forest District Association of Local Councils (NFALC) and Town and Parish Councils in the area. Representatives from Hampshire Constabulary and Community Safety Team maintained communication with local councils and parishes, obtaining views of the community to better understand local needs for the Partnership to consider.
- 6.2** For a second successive year, to understand the needs of our communities and enable the partnership to have comparable year on year data, all Town and Parish Councils were invited to complete a survey pertaining to Crime and Disorder within their communities.
- 6.3** There has been a significant drop in responses to the annual survey from Town and Parish Councils. Whilst it is acknowledged remote working will have impeded some access to correspondence, the Partnership undertook the survey online to mitigate any foreseeable issues. In response to the question ‘what is going well within your Town/Parish?’, responses confirmed regular liaison between their Local Neighbourhood Policing Teams, local residents and Parish Councils was going very well and much appreciated.

‘What (if any) are your concerns regarding crime and anti-social behaviour’:

- Petty damage (broken glass panes in phone box)
- Speeding through village
- Thefts from outbuildings
- Fly-tipping
- No visible police presence as a deterrent
- Scammers contacting the elderly (post/phone/door to door)
- ASB over the summer months (due to lockdown)
- Biggest challenge is engaging witnesses to ASB to report this officially

‘What could improve your area’:

- Random police presence as a deterrent and give residents confidence
- More written information for residents to warn against scams and door to door callers
- Spreading the message ‘see it, report it’

- 6.4** Representatives of the Safer New Forest Partnership (Community Safety Team, Local Neighbourhood Policing Teams, Hampshire Fire & Rescue) visited a number of towns across the New Forest area (Hythe, Totton, New Milton, Lymington and Ringwood). These events provided an opportunity for members of the public to undertake a crime and disorder survey, to learn about the work of the Partnership and for representatives of the Strategic Group to engage with the community.

To ensure the data collected was comparative year on year, the same questions were posed as 2018/2019. Figure 5 shows 98% of residents continue to feel very satisfied living within the New Forest reinforcing the overarching message that the New Forest is a safe place to live, work and visit.

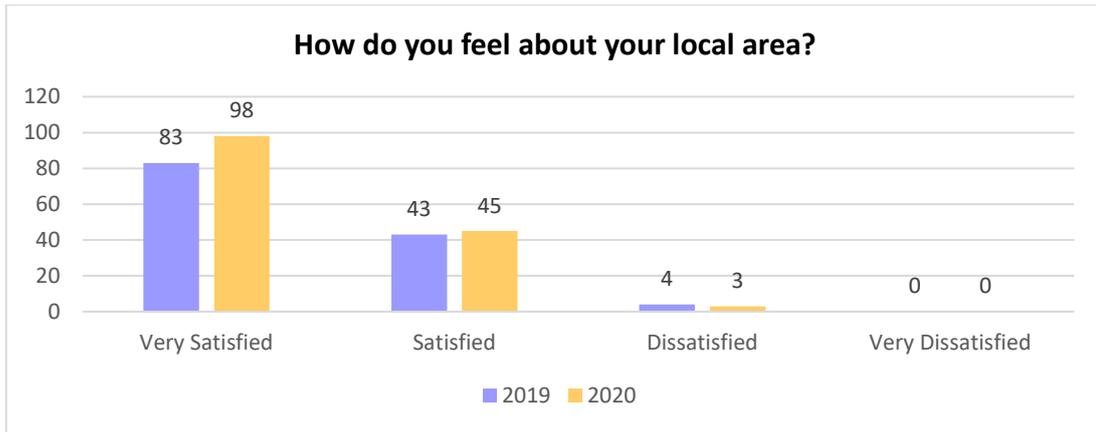


Fig 5: Satisfaction with living in the New Forest area

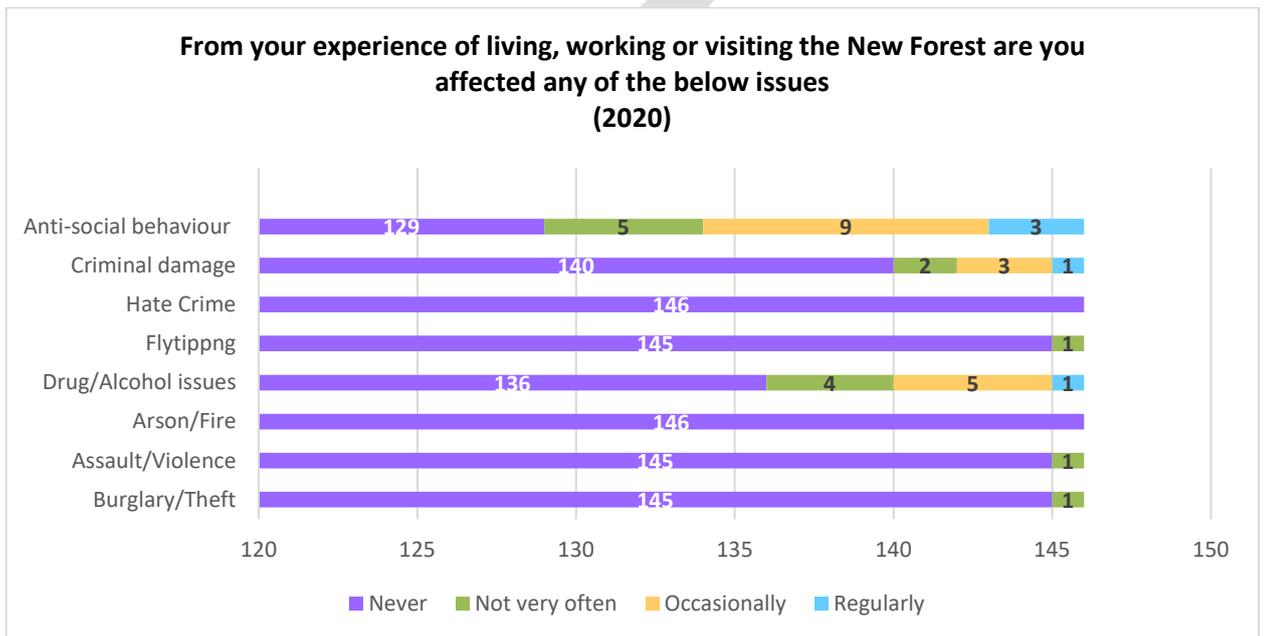


Fig 6: Residents currently affected by crime/ASB (2020)

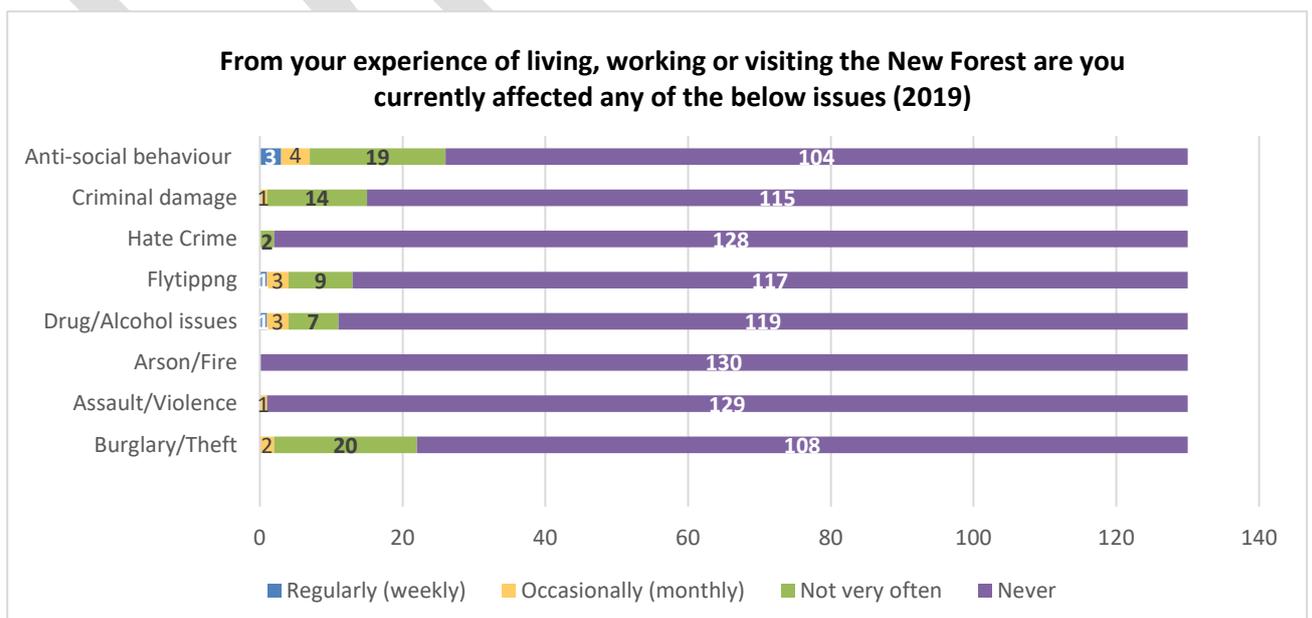


Fig 7: Residents affected by crime/ASB in 2019

Residents report that although they feel safe and enjoy living within their community, as a reassurance and preventative measure, more visible police presence were requested. Through discussion this view was not based or evidenced on personal experience or witnessing crime.

Speeding along minor roads was also raised as a concern from residents. Reports related to particular areas/villages often attributed to specific times of increased activity. With the integration of the council's speed indicator display function within Community Safety, this localised data will help inform local needs and concerns.

Alongside the community engagement days, the Partnership's continued aim was to ensure the voice and views of young people within the district were heard and formed part of the annual strategic plan. Following the success of last year's online survey, this was again distributed to secondary schools and colleges in the New Forest.

82% of young people surveyed said they felt safe where they lived and went to school, similar to last year (83%). Some comments of what they most liked about their communities being:

- I'm close to school
- Live near family and friends
- Skate Park
- It is very calm in the area
- People
- The Park
- The beaches and forest

Of the 18% who reported not feeling safe:

- Lack of stuff to do
- Lack of football pitches
- Neighbours
- There are not many shops I would use
- Some areas that are rough
- There aren't any fast food places
- How much noise the neighbours make
- No-one in my age group lives near me

6.5 The Partnership continues to host a public website under the banner of (Safer New Forest), providing useful information for members of the public and professionals on community safety issues.

The website provides information for local residents regarding COVID-19, including latest Government guidelines and advice regarding travel, health and wellbeing, alongside Safer New Forest Partner information.

7. NEW FOREST COMPARATIVE CRIME DATA

01/04/2018 to 31/03/2019 and 01/04/2019 to 31/03/2020

Crime can be split into numerous categories. The table below shows crime trends by type that were committed within the New Forest during 01/04/2019 and 31/03/2020 and how they compared with the previous year.

For a further explanation on these definitions of crime types, APPENDIX C is included at the end of this report.

Crime Type	01/04/2019 – 31/03/2020	01/04/2018 – 31/03/2019	Variation
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	2	2	
Violence with injury	1262	1302	-40
Violence without injury	2496	2077	+419
Total	3760	3381	+379
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	129	97	+32
Other Sexual Offences	242	256	-14
Total	371	353	+18
ROBBERY			
Robbery Of Business Property	4	15	-11
Robbery Of Personal Property	56	43	+13
Total	60	58	+2
BURGLARY			
Burglary Residential	754	830	-76
Burglary Business and Community	463	407	+56
Total	1217	1237	-20
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	1025	867	+158
Theft from Person	41	47	-6
Bicycle Theft	124	203	-79
Shoplifting	566	716	-150
All other Theft Offences	893	1033	-140
Total	2649	2866	-217
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON OFFENCES			
Criminal Damage	1415	1404	+11
Arson	56	73	-17
Total	1471	1477	-6
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking Of Drugs	40	42	-2
Possession Of Drugs	242	147	+95
Total	282	189	+93
Possession of Weapons Offences	96	113	-17
Public Order Offences	1013	896	+117
Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society	181	183	-2

7.1 The overview of incidents by type and comparison of crimes year on year at sector level (New Milton, Lymington, Fordingbridge & Ringwood, New Forest Heart, Waterside and Totton) can be found in Appendix B.

7.2 Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour for the New Forest is recorded in East and West areas under the policing border areas, managed by the Area Inspector.

New Forest East – Totton, Hythe, New Forest Heart

New Forest West – Lymington, New Milton, Ringwood and Fordingbridge

ASB	01/04/2019 - 31/03/2020	01/04/2018 -- 31/03/2019	Variation
New Forest East	1247	1424	-177
New Forest West	1153	1296	-143

Fig 8: Comparison of ASB incidents 2018/19 – 2019/2020

Figure 8: shows an overall 12% reduction in reported ASB incidents compared with the previous year.

The term anti-social behaviour (ASB) has no clear definition in terms of specific behaviour or act. As described within the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, it covers a wide range of unacceptable activity that causes or is likely to cause harm to an individual, to their community or to their environment. This could be an action by someone else that leaves you feeling alarmed, harassed or distressed. It also includes fear of crime or concern for public safety, public disorder or public nuisance.

The police, local authorities and other community safety partner agencies, such as Fire & Rescue and social housing landlords, all have a responsibility to deal with anti-social behaviour and to help people who are suffering from it. The Safer New Forest Partnership recognises the impact of ASB on individuals and communities can be the most intrusive and upsetting form of behaviour that affects the individual’s quality of life.

In a vast number of complaints that are logged, when the source of the nuisance is advised of their behaviour and the impact, this is often sufficient to stop the behaviour.

Partner agencies come together to problem solve and action plan appropriate responses to problematic areas or individuals through the district council’s Partnership Intervention Panel (PIP).

Hampshire Constabulary host various platforms for the reporting of crime and ASB. Where an individual is in immediate danger or the offence is in progress reports should be directed via 999. However, in the event of a non-emergency, calls can be routed via the single non-emergency number 101. Hampshire Constabulary have also introduced an online tool for reporting ASB incidents:

<https://www.hampshire.police.uk/ro/report/asb/asb/report-antisocial-behaviour/>

7.3 Rural Crime – Country Watch

Rural crime, when commissioned, can affect isolated areas of the district. When unreported, this can impede local resources and confidence within local policing. Rural crime tends to fall into one of four categories:

- Agricultural - covers working farms, farm machinery, farm buildings and smallholdings. Offences include theft of equipment or fuel, damage to property and livestock worrying.
- Equine - covers working stables and equestrian centres and includes offences like tack theft and livestock worrying
- Wildlife - includes hare coursing, poaching and interfering with protected species
- Heritage - defined as 'any offence which harms the value of England's heritage assets and their settings to this and future generations' (That can include offences like lead theft from churches, damage to ancient monuments and illegal metal detecting)

Neighbourhood policing teams are at the forefront of local policing supported by the dedicated Country Watch team, ensuring they meet the needs of our rural communities. Within Country Watch there are specialist wildlife crime officers and drone operators to support a number of policing operations. This includes police officers, police staff, specials and volunteers.

A new rural strategy has been developed during 2020, which sets out how Hampshire Constabulary intends to tackle rural crime and antisocial behaviour. In devising this strategy, it was recognised some of the unique challenges faced by rural communities and many report feeling isolated and vulnerable. The Strategic Partnership remain committed to improving engagement opportunities by ensuring the needs of rural communities are met and the expectations on the police and partner agencies are properly set. This commitment is crucial to ensure the building of public confidence within rural communities.

The strategic aim for this group is to make rural communities safer by reducing crime and building confidence within rural communities.

Hampshire's rural priorities include:

- Agricultural & business crime
- Rural isolation
- Game sports and wildlife crime
- Serious and organised crime
- Environmental & heritage crime
- Rural community crime and road safety

Hampshire's Rural Priorities

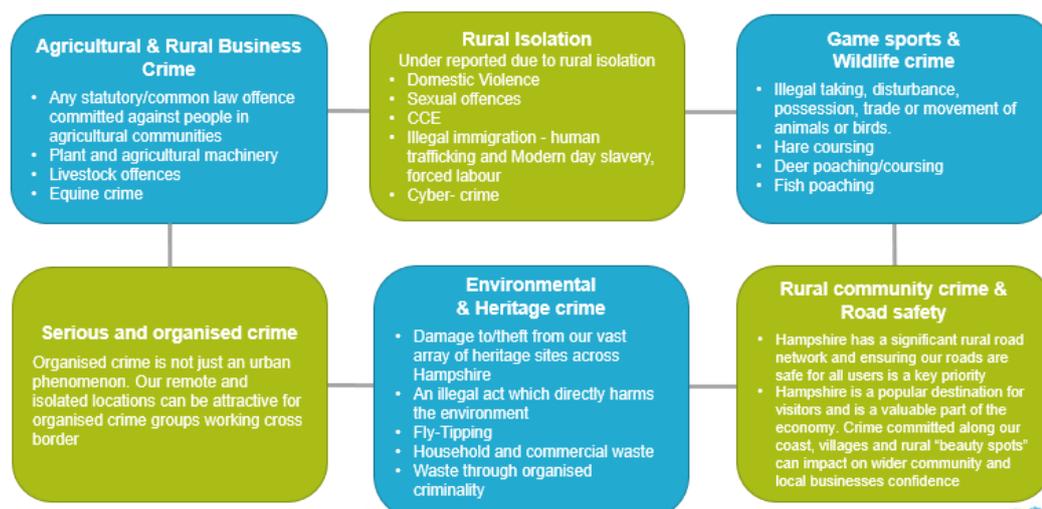


Fig 9: Details of the Hampshire rural priorities

The Constabulary also introduced area based 'Rural Policing Tactical Groups' to help deliver the strategic aim and priorities. The New Forest Group has representation from Police, NFDC Community Safety Team, Estate Managers, Forestry England, National Park Association, Verderers, Neighbourhood Policing Team, local neighbourhood watch scheme to name a few. The aim of this group:

- To coordinate and drive consistency in the local delivery of Hampshire Constabulary's rural policing strategy
- Work in partnership to tackle criminality and strengthen public confidence in how we address rural policing issues within our communities
- Take an intelligence led, targeted approach to rural crime prevention and detection in respective policing areas
- To provide transparency and invite scrutiny through the sharing of localised policing plans and operations
- To drive communication at a local level which complements, supports and better informs rural communities and stakeholders.

Information obtained indicates there is a lack of reporting of crime within rural communities. As a result, this does not provide an accurate overview of crime within these areas. Further work by the group will focus on increasing community confidence.

During 2020 with COVID-19 restrictions in place, a number of operations and community events were unable to take place however the Country Watch team have continued to work in conjunction with partners to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour in the New Forest.

Volunteers – The Mounted rural patrol volunteered their time to support their rural communities, being on horseback they are able to access more isolated areas that might prove more challenging for traditional policing methods. They are extra eyes and ears in our communities, and they help share rural initiatives and advise people on crime prevention.

8. ADDITIONAL NEW FOREST DATA

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) manage all adult offenders (over the age of 18) who have been sentenced to a Community Order/Suspended Sentence Order as well as the release of anybody sentenced to a custodial sentence on their release (licence period). This excludes any offender convicted of MAPPA qualifying offences (serious violent or sexual offences) or who has been assessed as presenting a High risk of committing serious offences. Any offender falling into these criteria are managed by the National Probation Service.

In June 2021 the CRC contracts will cease and ALL offenders will be managed by the National Probation Service.

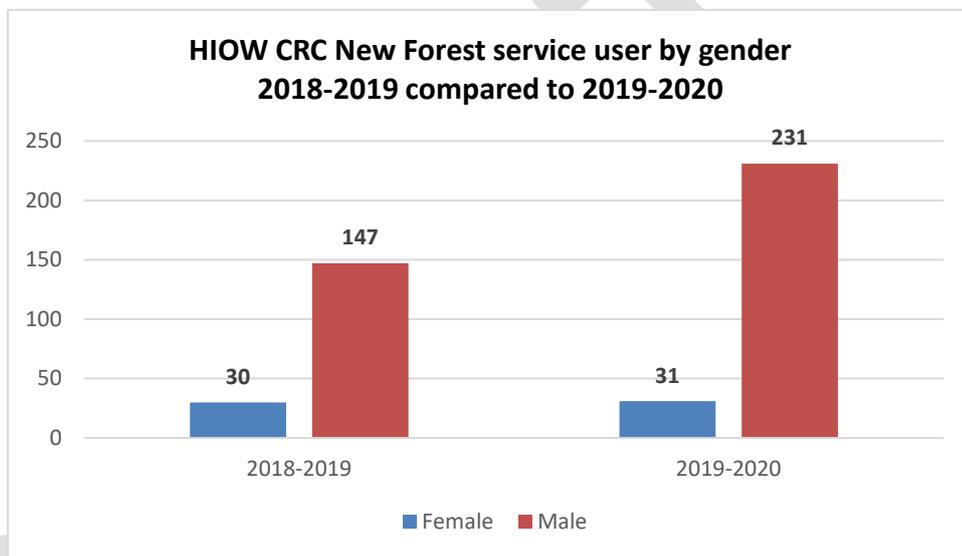


Fig10: Service user by gender comparison 2018/19 – 2019/2020

Figure 10 shows the proportion of male to female cases remains relatively static with the significant percentage of individuals subject to Probation being male.

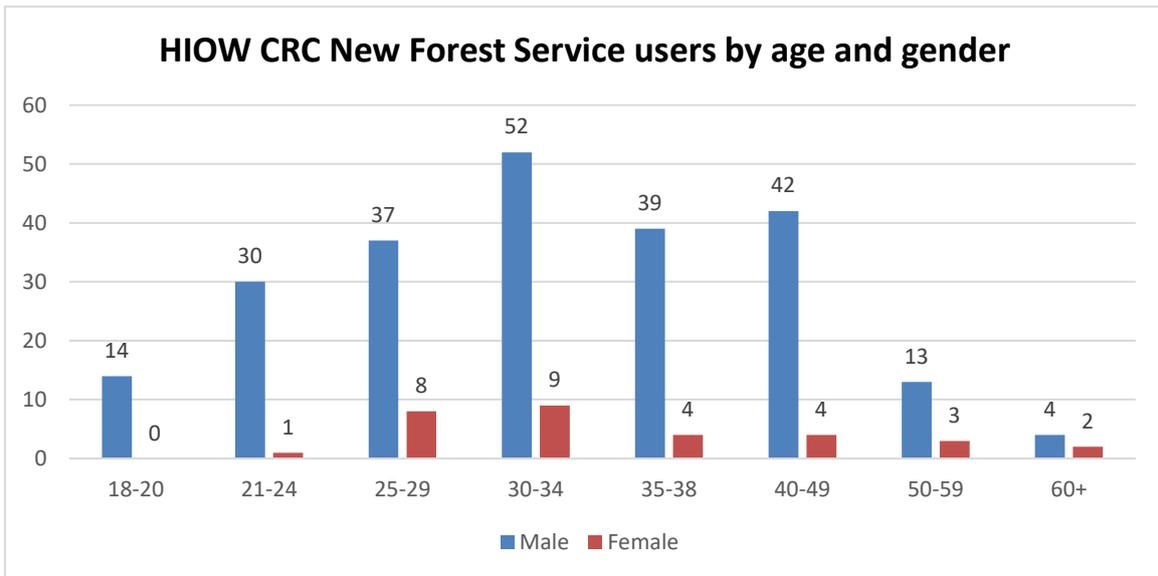


Fig 11: Service users by age and gender

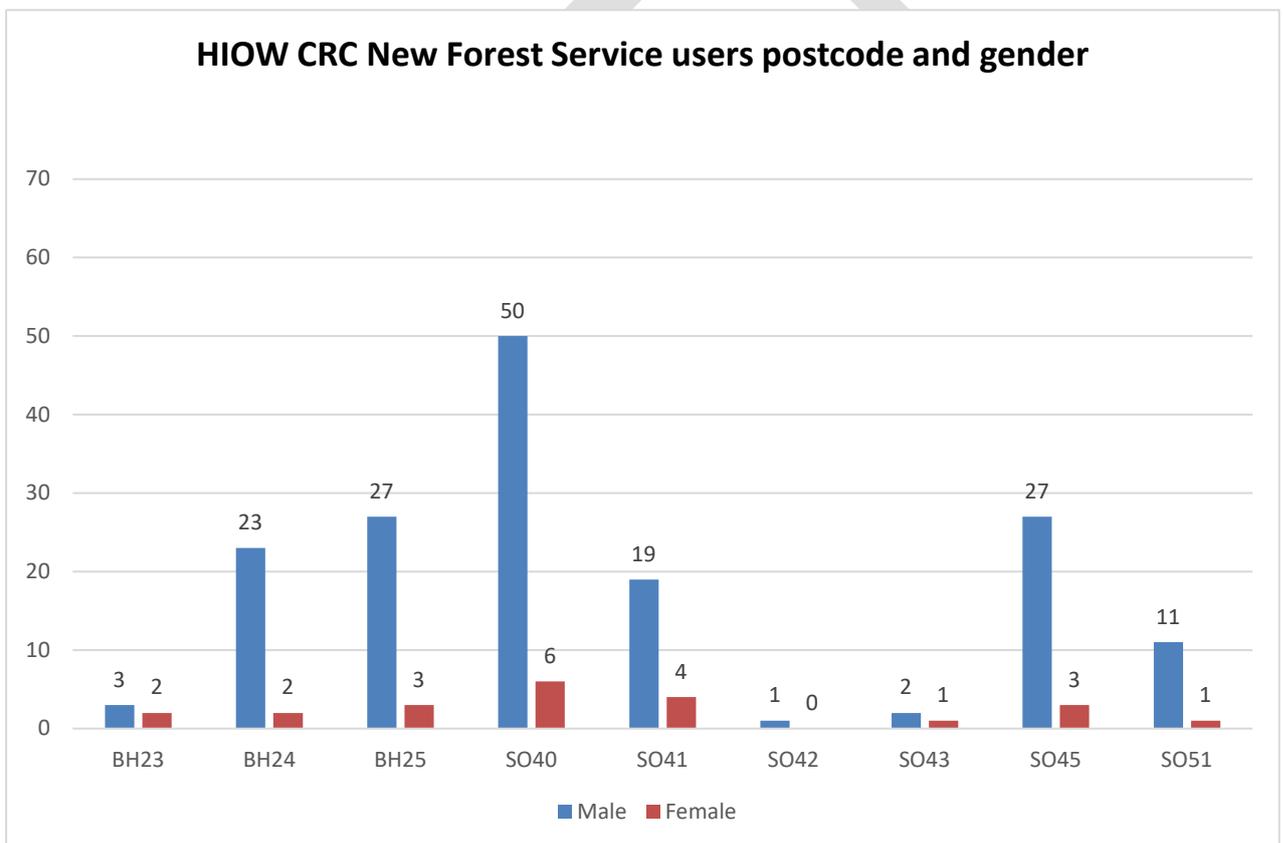


Fig 12: Service users by postcode and gender

With regards to dispersal, figure 12 shows the SO40 area contains the largest concentration of CRC caseloads both in 2020 and in 2019 with SO45, BH25 and BH24 areas being highly represented in CRC caseloads.

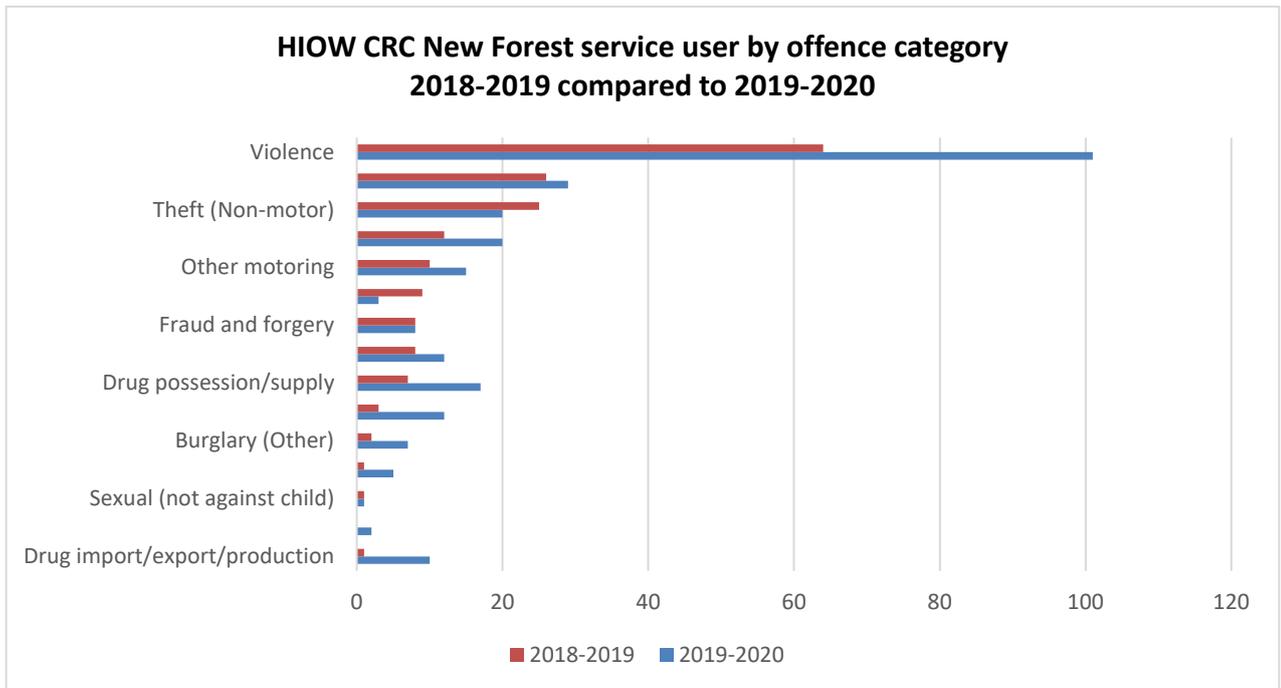


Fig 13: Service User by offence category comparison

With regards to offence type; as with 2019, the 2020 caseload is predominantly linked to violent offending. In 2020, from the 262 cases, 101 of them were for violence (38%). In 2019, 64 of the 177 cases were for violence (36%) which proportionally is consistent but does see a rise in terms of numbers.

It should be noted that a significant amount of the violence offending in both years is classed as domestic abuse (figure 14) which would indicate ongoing and prevalent domestic abuse and intimate partner violence within the area. This is consistent with the rest of Hampshire. Given the concerns regarding increased domestic abuse during COVID lockdowns, this is manifested in the increased number of sentenced perpetrators.

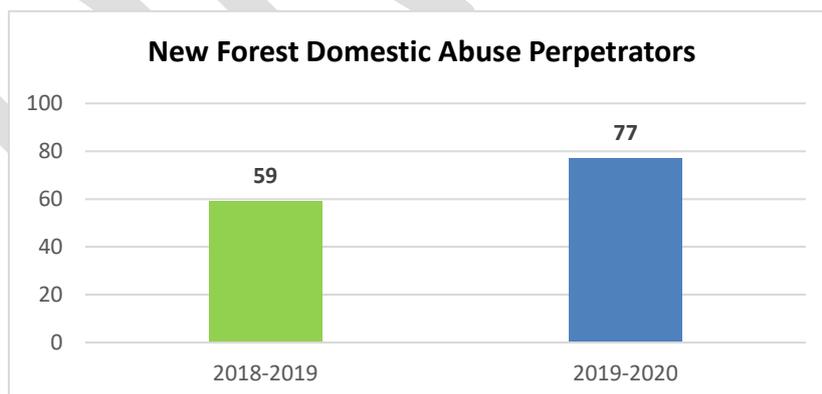


Fig 14: Domestic Abuse Perpetrators comparison 2018/19 – 2019/2020

8.1 Hampshire Youth Offending

Hampshire Youth Offending Team (YOT) is a multi-agency team comprising staff from Children's Services, Probation, Police, Health and Volunteers.

The YOT service aim to maximise the potential of every child and young person delivering quality assessments and interventions which will prevent offending and protect the public by:

- Supporting and supervising children and young people who have been made the subject of a court order because they have committed a criminal offence.
- Assessing and providing interventions for children and young people who are at risk of offending, or who have received a youth restorative disposal, final warning or youth conditional caution administered by the Police.
- Acting as an appropriate adult (in the absence of a parent/guardian) for children and young people held in custody at a police station.
- Providing support for young people on bail.
- Preparing reports and other information for courts in criminal proceedings so that informed judgements can be made by the judiciary.
- Working with parents to help them develop better parenting skills.
- Offering the victims of crime the opportunity to get involved in restorative processes and meet the young person who offended against them. This can help the young person understand the impact of their offending behaviour and most importantly repair the harm caused to the victim.

Youth Crime Prevention Teams

The Youth Crime Prevention Team work alongside and support young people aged 10-16 identified as being at risk of offending or committing anti-social behaviour. If a young person has been involved with the police at a low level, YCP aim to divert them from developing patterns of persistent and more serious offending in the future. Engagement with YCP is on a voluntary basis agreed with the family.

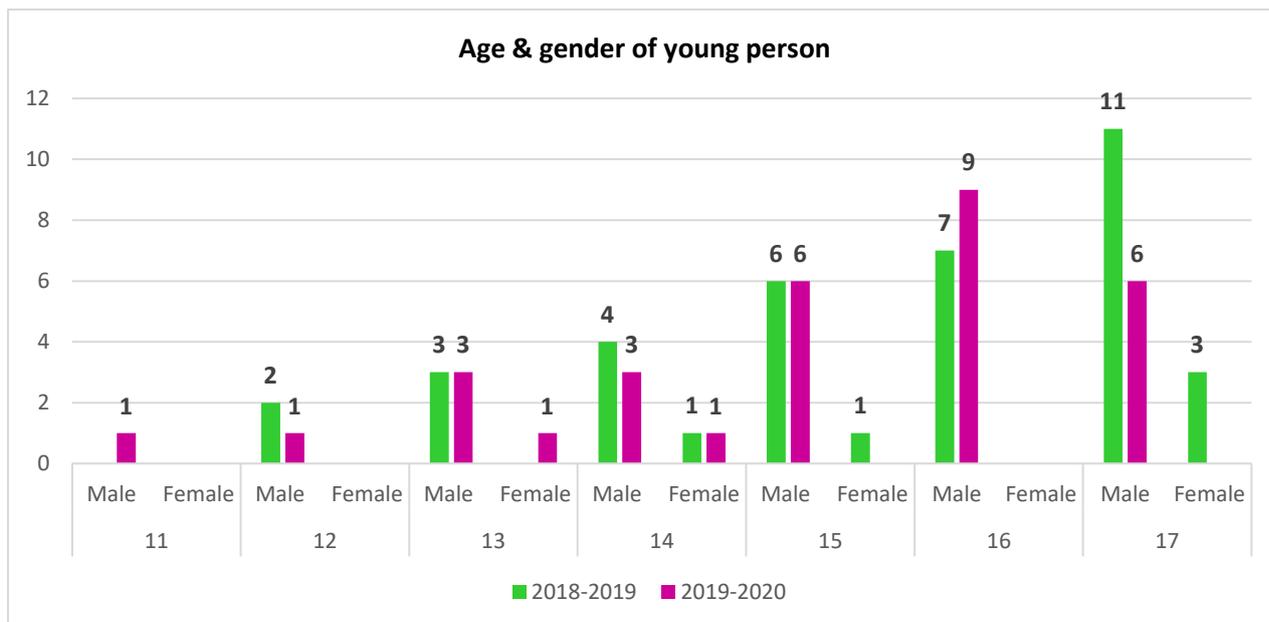


Fig 15: Age and gender of young person for first entrant data

First Entrant Data - Offences by type & gender				
	2018-2019		2019-2020	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Arson	1	0	0	0
Criminal damage	5	1	2	0
Drugs	2	0	3	0
Motoring offences	5	0	0	0
Non domestic burglary	1	0	5	0
Other	1	0	0	0
Public order	0	0	0	0
Racially Aggravated	0	0	1	0
Robbery	0	0	1	0
Sexual offences	1	0	1	0
Theft and handling	2	0	1	0
Vehicle theft	1	0	0	0
Violence against the person	14	4	15	2
Total	33	5	29	2

Fig 16: First time entrant data by offences and gender, 2018/19 & 2019/2020

From the data contained above there appears to be a disproportionate disconnect between the perception of young people involved in crime and disorder to that of the evidential numbers of first time entrants. The partnership may wish to consider methods of challenging this perception, thus reducing the fear of crime and ASB.

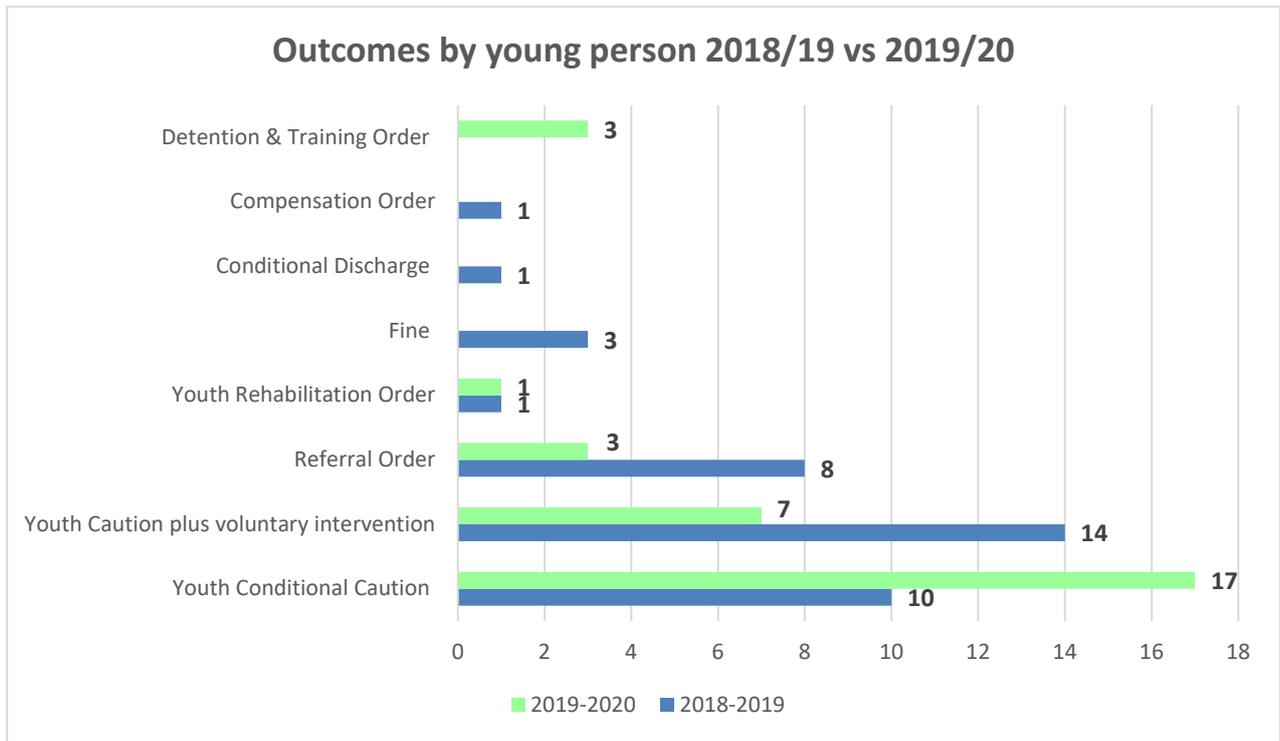


Fig 17: Outcomes by young person

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8.2 Hampshire Fire & Rescue

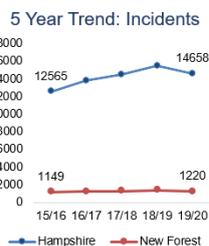
Incident Summary



2019/2020
1220 incidents



2018/2019
1359 incidents



Fires

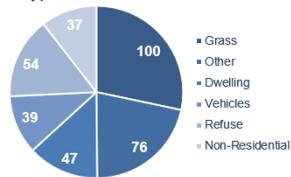


2018/2019
353 incidents

26 % ↓

2018/2019
475 incidents

Type of Fires 2019/2020



- 26% decrease in the number of fires in the New Forest 2019/2020 compared to 2018/2019, this is mainly due to a decrease in grass fires
- Accidental fires were the most common cause of fires

SSCs



2019/2020
241 incidents

8 % ↑

2018/2019
223 incidents

Types of SSC 2019/2020



- Effective Entry was the most common type of SSC in 2019/2020; this was RTCs in 2018/2019

False Alarms

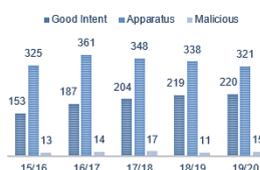


2019/2020
556 incidents

2 % ↓

2018/2019
568 incidents

False Alarm Types 2019/2020



- Malicious false alarms increased by 4 incidents in 2019/2020 compared to the previous year

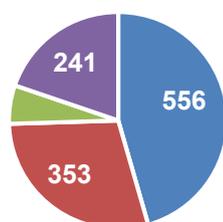
Incident Types

The New Forest Group attended 1,220 incidents in 2019/2020. Just under half of these (45%) were False Alarm incidents (556). The second largest incident type was Fire incidents, followed by SSC (Special Service Calls) incidents and the smallest incident type was RTCs (Road Traffic Collisions) with 70.

In Comparison, nearly half of all incidents within Hampshire were also False Alarms with 7,011 incidents (48%). This is followed by 3,723 Fire incidents, 3,031 SSC incidents and 893 RTCs.

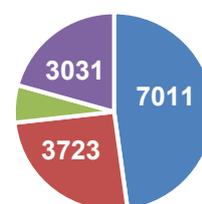
Figure 18 below shows consistency between New Forest and Hampshire incidents.

Types of Incidents in the New Forest 2019-2020



- False Alarms
- Fire
- RTCs
- Special Service Calls

Types of Incidents within Hampshire 2019-2020



- False Alarms
- Fire
- RTCs

Fig 18: Comparison of types of incidents in New Forest compared to Hampshire

Fires

Primary fires are generally more serious fires occurring in one or more of the following locations, buildings, caravans or trailers, vehicles and other methods of transport (not derelict). Outdoor storage, plant, machinery, agricultural, forestry property, other outdoor structures including post boxes, tunnels, bridges, etc.

Secondary fires are generally small fires, which start in, and are confined to, outdoor locations. Typically, they are fires in grass or heathland, involving rubbish, street or railway furniture or in derelict buildings and derelict vehicles.

There were 353 fire related incidents in the New Forest Group in the 2019-2020 period. This is a decrease of 122 incidents compared to last year. In 2019-2020 there were 160 primary fires and 193 secondary fires. The table below shows the breakdown of fires by primary and secondary, for the past 5 years. The table also shows the percentage increase or decrease from the previous year (green = decrease, red = increase).

Year	Primary Fires	% Change	Secondary Fires	% Change	Total Fires
2019-20	160	21%	193	29%	353
2018-19	202	5%	273	44%	475
2017-18	192	2%	190	23%	382
2016-17	195	4%	155	13%	350
2015-16	187	2%	179	5%	366

Fig 19: Primary and Secondary fires in the New Forest

The table shows that the number of primary and secondary fires within the New Forest Group have fluctuated over the last five years with this year seeing a decrease in both areas.

Causation Factors of Fires

Accidental fires were the most common cause of fires within the New Forest Group over the last five years, which comprised over half of the total fires in that financial year. This was followed by deliberate fires.

New Forest - Cause of Fires 2015-2020

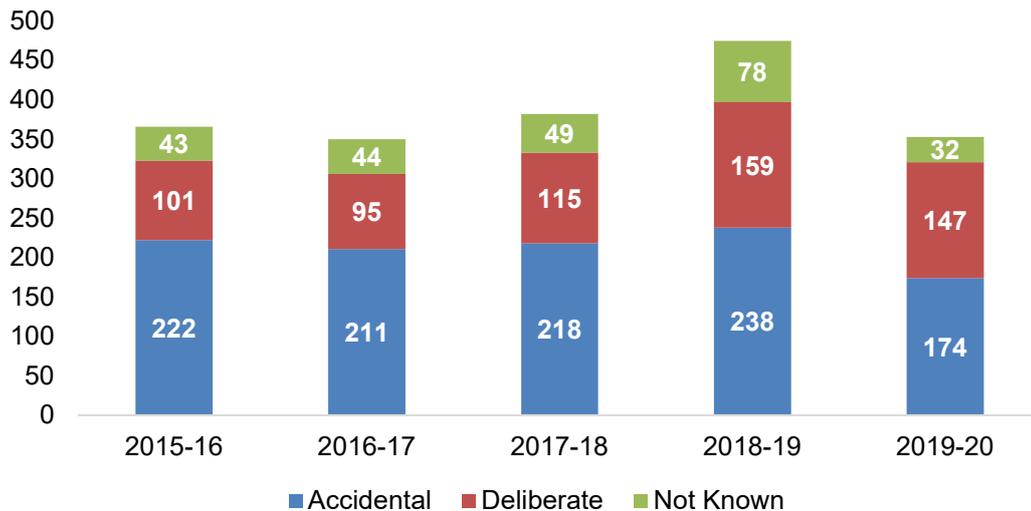


Fig 20: New Forest causes of fire 2015-2020

There was a decrease in both accidental and deliberate fires in 2019-2020.

Causes of Fires in Dwellings and Commercial Buildings

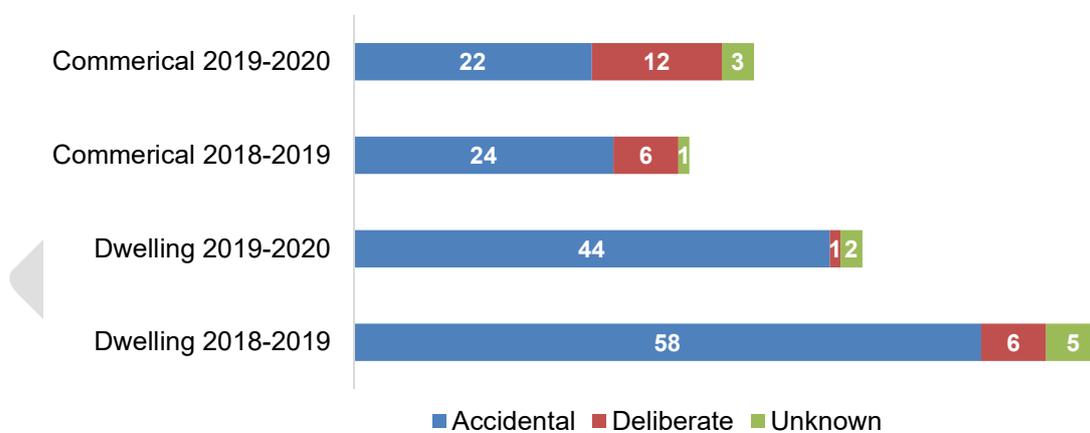


Fig 21: Cause of fires in the New Forest Group by dwellings and commercial buildings

Figure 21 shows that a larger proportion of the fires in commercial and dwelling properties are accidental. There are far more fires in dwellings compared to commercial properties although these have decreased this year.

Outdoor Fires

The number of outdoor fires has decreased in 2019/2020 compared to the previous year, by 89 incidents (32%). Since outdoor fires are classified as secondary fires minimal data is recorded in relation to this incident type.

Refuse fires have remained steady over the last three years with a slight increase of 7 incidents in 2019/2020 when compared to previous year.

Types of Outdoor Fires in the New Forest Group

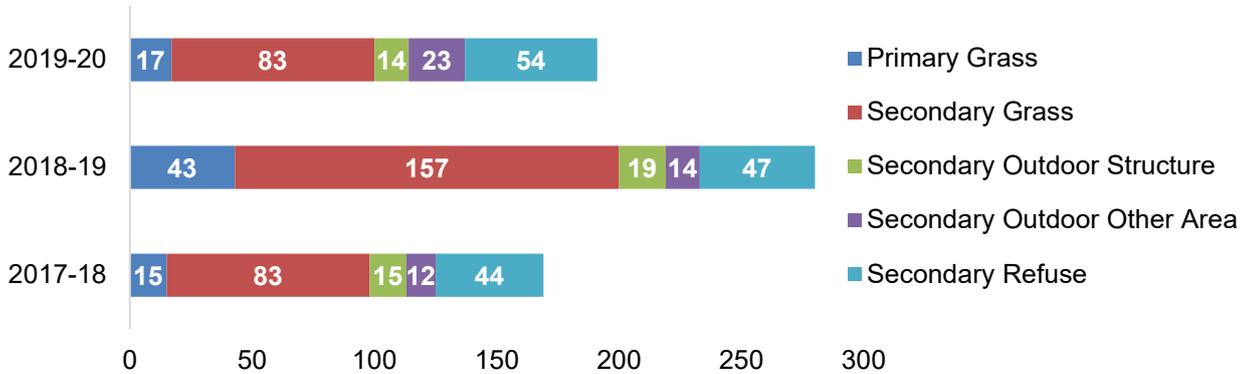


Fig 22: Types of Outdoor Fires

Grass Fires

The number of grass fires have fluctuated over the last three years. 2019/2020 dropped by 100% when compared to the previous year (from 200 to 100 incidents). Accidental cause reduced by 47 incidents (69%) and not known cause by 36 incidents (68%).

Three year Comparison of Grass Fires by Cause

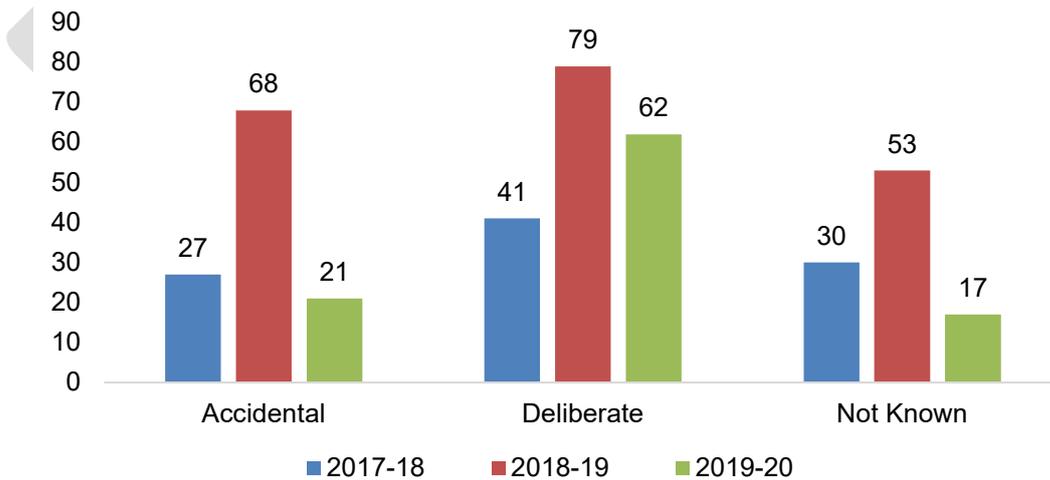


Fig 23: Comparison of grass fires by cause in the New Forest over a three year comparison period

Grass fires have decreased in 2019/2020 from 200 to 100 when compared to the previous year. Out of the 100 incidents, 62 were started deliberately, 21 were accidental and 17 cause not known. The highest number of grass fires in this financial year occurred in April (20 incidents), June (20 incidents) and May (19 Incidents); 61% (36 incidents) were

recorded as deliberate, 24% (14 incidents) accidental and 15% (9 incidents) cause not known.

The increase can be attributed to the number of secondary grass fires linked to the record temperatures in the summer of 2019. This trend was mirrored nationally. Grass fires display seasonality, with more occurring in the hotter, drier months.

April to September (6 months) experienced on average 15 grass fires a month. July 2019 saw the highest temperature ever recorded in the UK. The weather conditions may have affected the number of RTCs in the New Forest. This period also coincided with Hampshire School Holidays (Easter, Spring and Summer).

Safe and well visits

Hampshire Fire and Rescue provide safe and well visits to residents of the New Forest.

The visits are tailored to an individual's needs, relating to their health and lifestyle choices.

Free visits are available and offered to the most vulnerable people in our community or for anyone aged over 65. The visits include a custom-made information pack, existing smoke alarms are checked, and new smoke alarms can be installed. Fire retardant bedding, furniture throws, and nightwear can be issued where necessary. Referrals to other services can also be made for extra support.

Figure 24 shows an overview of visits undertaken across the New Forest during the past 3 years. The data provided is broken down to parish areas and shows that there has been a 24% increase in these visits over the last financial year.

Stations	2017-18	2018-19	2019-2020
Lymington	48	99	119
Hythe	45	76	131
Ringwood	37	61	77
Totton	78	134	158
Fordingbridge	26	40	54
Lyndhurst	26	27	49
Beaulieu	4	3	5
Brockenhurst	7	18	16
New Milton	86	158	169
Burley	3	14	13
Hardley	39	67	75
Total	399	697	866

Fig 24: Safe & well visits carried out in the New Forest group

Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs)

Since 2015/2016 RTCs have fluctuated each year, with the highest number of incidents in 2016/17. There is a sizeable decrease in 2019/2020 when compared to the previous year, 2018/19.

There is a decrease over the five-year trend, but on average the New Forest Group has 90 RTCs per year. Owing to the serious nature, these incidents have been analysed separately to the other SSC incidents.

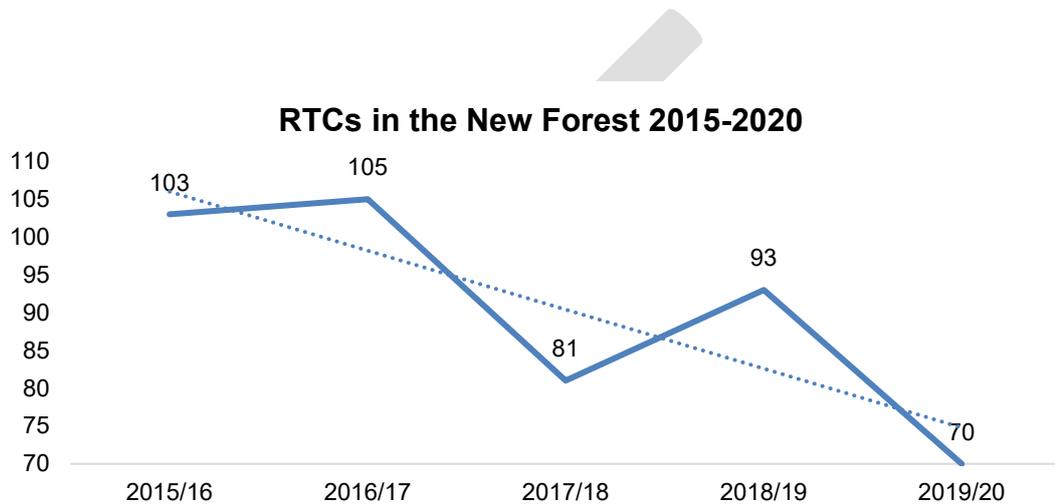


Fig 25: RTCs in the New Forest group between 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18, 2018/19 & 2019/2020

Figure 25 shows incidents have decreased by 23 in 2019/2020 when compared to 2018/19.

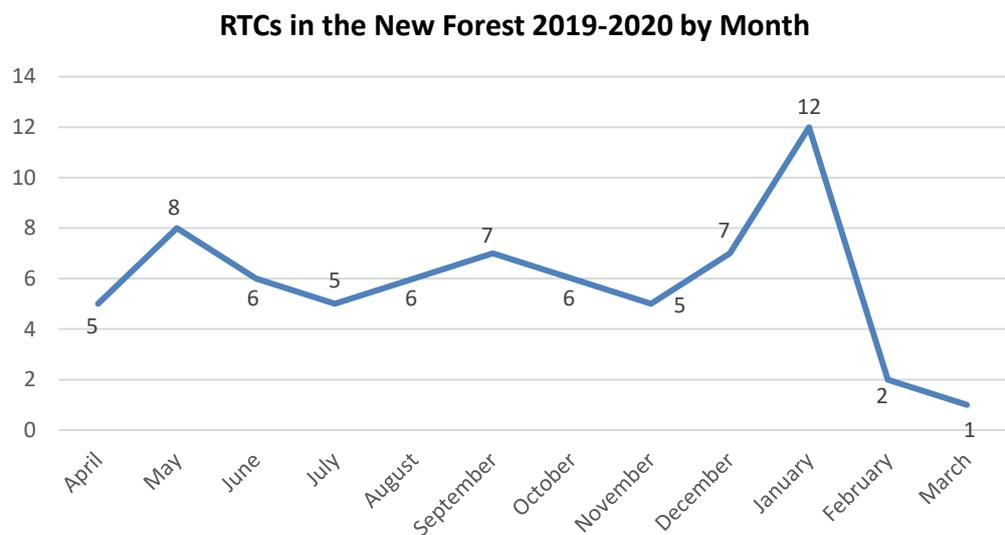


Fig 26: RTCs in the New Forest group during 2019/2020 by month

Figure 26 shows that May 2019 and January 2020 experienced the highest number of Road Traffic Collisions in the New Forest Area.

According to Met Office data, May 2019 was cooler than in previous years with below normal rainfall making it the driest May since 2010. There were two bank holidays in May 2019 (May Day Holiday 9th and Spring Bank Holiday 27th), along with school summer half term (28th – 31st). This could have contributed to an increase of vehicle traffic in the New Forest area during that period.

September 2019 experienced heavy rainfall, contributing to excess surface water on the road.

December 2019 had spells of cold, dry, frosty and foggy weather and unsettled strong winds. Heavy rain and thunderstorms caused disruptions to roads and railways. There were several reports of flooded roads and rail lines were impacted by flooding and/or landslips, and the line between Fareham and Eastleigh was blocked.

January 2020 was mostly mild and unsettled with westerly and south-westerly winds. January was mainly cloudy, wet and windy.

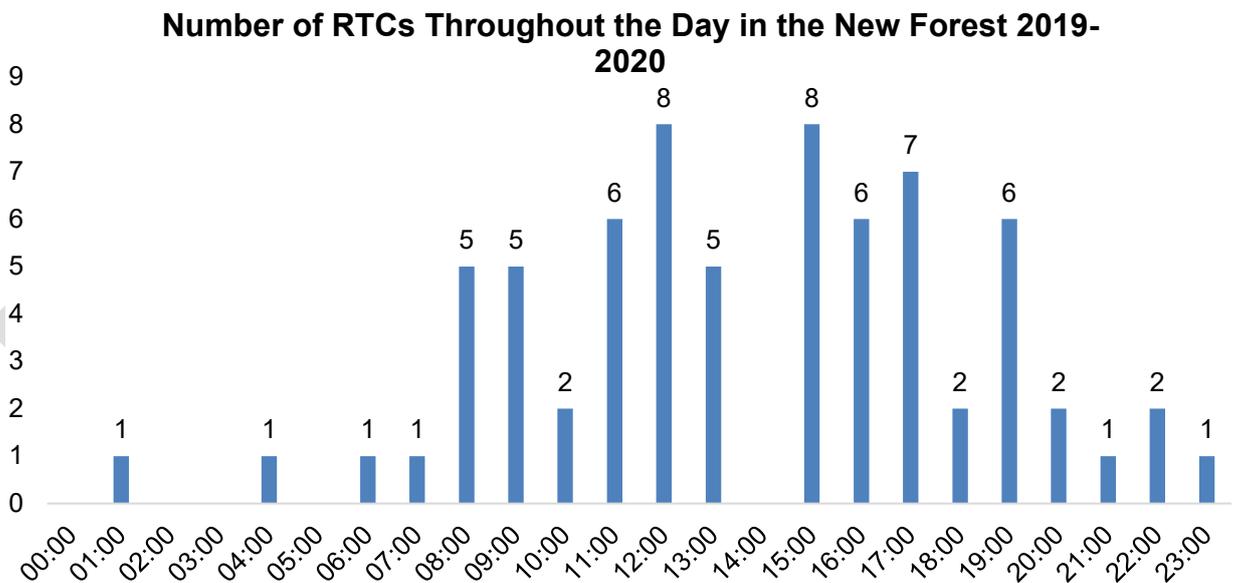


Fig 27: Times of RTCs in the New Forest group during 2017/18

Figure 27 above shows the peak times for RTCs in the New Forest were between 8:00-9:00, 11:00-13:00, 15:00-17:00 and 19:00 hours.

Casualties and Fatalities

The total number of casualties has fluctuated over the last five years in the New Forest Group. However, there has been a decrease in 'slight injury' over the three-year trend.

It is important to note that the split between casualties with slight injuries and those with serious injuries should be considered with caution. This is because the data is taken from the IRS (Incident Recording System), which records severity of the injury at the time the report is written and therefore a slight injury can evolve into serious injuries (or vice versa) after the report has been written this is not reflected in the data in this report.

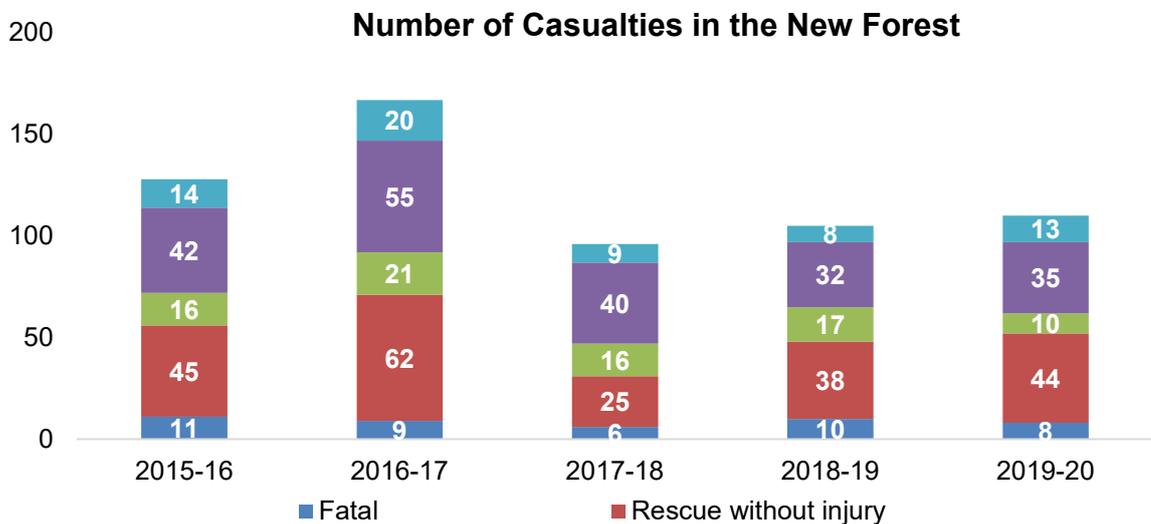


Fig 28: Casualties within the New Forest between 2015-2020

Figure 28 shows the largest group of rescues are with casualties without injury and slight injury.

7 EMERGING RISKS AND TRENDS

The Hampshire Police Crime Commissioner (Michael Lane) has published 'A Plan for Safer Futures' which is the Police and Crime Plan for 2020-2022. This plan is to ensure a new strategic intention fits any new challenges in these exceptional times. This plan sets out the next year's priorities. Top issues remain largely unchanged for the district Community Safety Partners but with an increased risk in the context of COVID-19:

- Domestic Abuse
- Vulnerable Young People
- Drug related harm
- Homelessness
- Anti-social behaviour

For details of the full plan please click on the attached link: <https://www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/commissioner/my-police-crime-plan/plan-for-our-safer-futures>

Temporary Chief Inspector Helen Andrews presented on the emerging risks and trends pertinent to the New Forest District.

There has been a drop in recorded incidents of acquisitive crime with an increase in detections of drug possession (personal) and of persons found involved within the supply chain. This has in part been attributed to national lockdown measures and officers having the capacity and focused resource to target both the offenders and users with a focus of working with third sector partners to support and break the cycle of dependency.

With the national lockdown and closure of educational establishments, recreational facilities, working from home and closure of licensed premises, there has been a notable increase in reports of neighbour disputes often recorded as ASB escalating to public order offences and hate crimes.

Domestic abuse in all forms i.e. adult to adult, adolescent to parent, carer to dependent etc with social restrictions in place this had a notable increase in reports but also created barriers for victims in accessing support. The constabulary and partners are continuing with creating avenues for reporting and accessing support throughout 2021/2022.

Safer New Forest Partnership Plan 2020/2021 – Action Plan

	Priority area	Lead Forum	Action		Measurement of Action	Resource Allocation
1	Children at Risk	Local Children's Partnership Forum & Supporting Families Core Group Carol Beddow, Family Support Service	1.1	Local Children's Partnership (LCP) and Supporting Families core group to develop and improve opportunities for the effective co-ordination and delivery of targeted support to minimise harm to young people who may be at risk of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child exploitation/modern slavery • Substance misuse/abuse • Anti-social behaviour 	Improved identification across partner agencies of vulnerable individuals prior to statutory intervention of support services. Increase referral of young people to support services at <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 2 Early Help single agency/ Partnership Working. • Level 3 Targeted Early Help co-ordinated multi agency response. • Smooth transition of Supporting Families programme fully integrating into the Early Help Hub. 	Safer New Forest Conference/Workshops New Forest Local Children's Partnership Group Early Help Hub Willow Team Missing, Exploited and Trafficked children local forum (MET) Tactical Planning Meeting (TPM) Drug Related Harm Forum Supporting New Forest Families commissioned intensive services Catch 22

					<p>Yellow Door, Sexual Crime Therapy</p> <p>Yellow Door Young People's Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA)</p> <p>Breakout Youth provision</p> <p>ACE Recovery Toolkit programme</p> <p>Parenting Puzzle</p> <p>New Forest District Councils Community Grant</p>
			1.2	<p>Enhance sustained partnership working by engaging with all partner agencies. Ensure compliance and referral mechanisms are embedded within policies/procedures.</p> <p>Recorded uptake and participation of training/information opportunities.</p> <p>Nomination and participation in partnership working.</p> <p>Earlier identification of vulnerable individuals and improved intelligence sharing through education providers and statutory services.</p>	<p>Safer New Forest Conference/Workshops</p> <p>Safe4me Schools website for parents and professionals</p> <p>CPI Workshops</p> <p>SERAF Workshops</p> <p>4LSCB Resource material</p> <p>Safer New Forest Partnership Website</p>

					<p>Secondary Headteachers Network</p> <p>Primary Headteachers Network</p> <p>Early Help Hub</p> <p>Drug Related Harm Forum</p>	
			1.3	<p>Safer New Forest Strategy & Delivery Group to develop and facilitate a district wide conference.</p> <p>The focus of which is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide practitioner based workshops to embed good practices of all forms of risk and harm to children. • Continue to generate a greater understanding of the needs within the community and resources available. 	<p>Attendance and participation by staff of Safer New Forest Strategy and Delivery Group</p> <p>Participation of New Forest colleagues from service providers for young people.</p> <p>Improved networking and access to support services post conference.</p> <p>Feedback from evaluation forms post conference.</p>	<p>Funding available through the Safer New Forest Strategy and Delivery Group.</p> <p>Safe4me</p> <p>New Forest Youth Services</p> <p>Safer New Forest Partnership Website</p> <p>Early Help Hub</p>
2	Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking	Modern Slavery Partnership with representation from Hampshire Fire & Rescue	2.1	<p>Develop and embed professional awareness, identification and prevention of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking by:</p>	<p>Increased identification and reporting with impact to be measured by case studies.</p> <p>Local Authority pilot programmes testing solutions</p>	<p>Town & Parish Councils</p> <p>County Strategic Modern Slavery Partnership</p>

		Ben Allen, New Forest Group Commander		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging better identification and referrals • Identifying good practice from local authority pilot schemes • Awareness of referral procedures into the National Referral Mechanism • Improving victim care and support 	for transition to local services from Government funded support.	<p>Safer New Forest Conference/Workshops</p> <p>Safer New Forest Partnership Website</p> <p>Combined communications departments and resources of strategic partners.</p> <p>Inter-agency and cross service upskilling through service training and awareness days.</p>
			2.2	<p>Continued focus on prevention to ensure the New Forest is a hostile environment for Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising public awareness through the annual national anti-slavery day, social media, Mobile Applications and publications • Role of the Safer New Forest Strategy & Delivery Group Members to ensure compliance of a Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking statement (Section 54) is published annually. 	<p>Feedback and evaluation of participation on annual anti-slavery day.</p> <p>Public use of mobile web based software Applications (apps).</p> <p>Through the dissemination and cascading of resources and best practice to partners.</p> <p>Statutory members to publish an annual Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking statement.</p>	<p>Safer New Forest Conference/Workshops</p> <p>Anti-slavery awareness day on 18 October 2020</p> <p>Unseen App</p> <p>Stop App (Stop the Traffik)</p> <p>Car Wash App</p> <p>See it, Stop it App(Hampshire Adult Services)</p> <p>Hampshire Children’s Services Partnership</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with the private sector by raising the profile of requirements of Section 54 (Modern Slavery Act 2015) for all companies with turnover of more than £36 million to produce a public annual a Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking statement. 	<p>Safer New Forest website to link to statutory members statements.</p> <p>Collate data of private sector companies to be supported by the lead where appropriate.</p>	Safer New Forest website
			2.3	<p>Safer New Forest Strategy & Delivery Group to develop and facilitate a district wide conference.</p> <p>The focus of which is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to raise awareness of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking across the district Highlight referral mechanisms and support network to combat MDS in the District 	<p>Participation of event by relevant organisations</p> <p>Evaluation from attendees</p> <p>Feedback from stallholders/guest speakers</p>	Safer New Forest Conference
3	Drug & Alcohol Related Harm	Tactical Planning Meeting (TPM) chaired by	3.1	<p>Continue to raise awareness and understanding of the impact from drug related harm in communities through:</p>	<p>Further development and increased participation with all New Forest educational establishments.</p>	<p>Head teachers Network/Hampshire Safe</p> <p>Safe4Me educational material for parents/educators/children</p>

		<p>Paul Markham, Chief Inspector, New Forest Area, Hampshire Constabulary</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated partnership working within the School network enabling the provider to identify risk and vulnerability. • Awareness of the negative impact of substance misuse on children and their families. • Invitation and participation of relevant agency members to monthly tactical planning meeting 	<p>Reduction in children at risk of harm through substance misuse</p> <p>Increasing referrals to appropriate youth services</p> <p>Active participation from invited service providers</p>	<p>Early Help Hub/Supporting Families Programme</p> <p>It's Your Choice targeted Youth Support Service</p> <p>Catch 22</p> <p>Youth Services (HandyTrust, Asboc, Garage Youth Club etc)</p> <p>Forest Forge Theatre (Elevate Project)</p>
			<p>3.2</p>	<p>The implementation of a Drug Related Harm Partnership meeting (Operation Fortress) with the objective to increase partnership engagement, participation and multi-agency action with the aim of reducing drug related harm.</p>	<p>Increased participation of partners within the TPM and Drug Related Harm Partnership meeting (Operation Fortress) to include, Catch22, Inclusion, Housing providers, Adult and Children's Services. This will link in with the newly established Missing, Exploited, and Trafficked local forum (MET)</p> <p>Improved intelligence, shared risk management and reduction of harm through</p>	<p>Inspector Helen Andrews (Chair of the Drug Related Harm Partnership meeting)</p> <p>Substance Misuse Team</p> <p>Willow Team</p> <p>It's Your Choice</p> <p>New Forest District Council Community Safety and Housing Services.</p>

				<p>effective, collaborative, productive and accountable partnership working, utilising the use of CPI (Community Partnership Information) forms.</p> <p>Targeted operations towards the disruption of drug supplies within the local community.</p> <p>Identification and support to those at risk of drug and alcohol related harm and associated vulnerable persons. Managed via the TPM, Drug Related Harm Partnership Meetings and the MET meetings.</p>	<p>Partnership Interventions Panel for both perpetrators and victims of crime and ASB</p> <p>Partners of the wider Safer New Forest Partnership</p> <p>CPI Training/Workshops</p> <p>Safer New Forest Conference/Workshops</p>
4	Domestic Abuse	<p>Domestic Abuse Forum</p> <p>Nikki Swift, New Forest District Council</p>	<p>4.1 Increase awareness to service providers and the public of available domestic abuse legislation for early intervention and victims i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clare’s Law • Sarah Payne’s Law • Domestic Violence Protection Notice/Order (DVPN/O) • Non-Molestation Order • Occupation Orders 	<p>Increased use of access to available legislation.</p> <p>Increase in nominations to supportive and protective forums.</p> <p>Reduction in harm to victims in relationships where there is coercive controlling, abusive or violent behaviour.</p>	<p>Stop Domestic Abuse Service</p> <p>National Centre for Domestic Violence (NCDV)</p> <p>NFDC Communications department and graphics department.</p> <p>Domestic Abuse Forum core partners and agencies.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibited Steps Orders 		
		4.2	<p>To reduce the harm caused by domestic abuse, with an emphasis on prevention, including education and awareness raising, support for victims and their families and changing attitudes and behaviour of perpetrators</p>	<p>Increase in nominations to Hampton Trust Perpetrator Programme</p> <p>Evaluation from ACEs toolkit attendees</p> <p>Increase in diversity of nominations to all programmes</p>	<p>Hampton Trust</p> <p>Stop Domestic Abuse</p> <p>Yellow Door</p> <p>Breakout Youth</p> <p>Freedom Programme</p> <p>ACEs Toolkit</p> <p>DA home alarm systems</p>
		4.3	<p>Safer New Forest Strategy & Delivery Group to develop and facilitate a district wide conference.</p> <p>The focus of which is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide practitioner based workshops to embed good practices Continue to generate a greater understanding of the needs within the community and resources available. 	<p>Ensure that effective delivery of services is based on local needs identified through supported findings from data.</p> <p>Greater understanding of both victim and perpetrator programmes available in the New Forest to increase access times for support and prevention of harm.</p> <p>Increase in nominations for Break4Change programme to</p>	<p>Yellow Door</p> <p>Hampton Trust</p> <p>Stop Domestic Abuse Service</p> <p>Family Support Service</p> <p>Break4Change Adolescent to parent violence programme</p>

					reduce child to parent violence.	
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APPENDIX B - Overview of incidents by type and comparison of crimes year on year:

Crimes by Sector Level

Crime - New Milton Sector

Crime Type	01/04/2019-31/03/2020	01/04/2018-31/03/2019	Variation
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	0	0	
Violence with injury	193	206	-13
Violence without injury	392	314	+78
Total	585	520	+65
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	16	18	+2
Other sexual offences	21	29	+8
Total	37	47	+10
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	0	1	-1
Robbery of personal property	11	6	+5
Total	11	7	+4
*BURGLARY			
Burglary residential	75	108	-33
Burglary business and community	46	57	-11
Total	121	165	-44
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	106	62	+44
Theft from person	5	6	-1
Bicycle theft	9	18	-9
Shoplifting	122	128	-6
All other theft offences	87	95	-8
Total	329	309	+20
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON OFFENCES			
Criminal damage	190	156	+34
Arson	11	10	+1
Total	201	166	+35
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	10	9	+1
Possession of drugs	62	32	+30
Possession of weapons offences	16	15	+1
Public order offences	156	112	+44
Miscellaneous crimes against society	18	21	-3

Crime - Lymington Sector

Crime Type	01/04/2018-31/03/2019	01/04/2018-31/03/2019	Variation
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	0	0	
Violence with injury	193	178	+15
Violence without injury	408	327	+81
Total	601	505	+96
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	16	10	+6
Other sexual offences	31	29	+2
Total	47	39	+8
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	0	2	-2
Robbery of personal property	19	9	+10
Total	19	11	+8
*BURGLARY			
Burglary residential	93	118	-25
Burglary business and community	84	77	+7
Total	177	195	-18
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	94	72	+22
Theft from person	9	8	+1
Bicycle theft	14	53	-39
Shoplifting	125	169	-44
All other theft offences	138	185	-47
Total	380	487	-107
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON OFFENCES			
Criminal damage	225	216	+9
Arson	8	6	+2
Total	233	222	+11
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	4	4	
Possession of drugs	35	27	+8
Possession of weapons offences	22	12	+10
Public order offences	191	142	+49
Miscellaneous crimes against society	25	18	+7

Crime - Ringwood and Fordingbridge Sector

Crime Type	01/04/2018-31/03/2019	01/04/2018-31/03/2019	Variations
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	0	0	
Violence with injury	198	196	+2
Violence without injury	381	288	+93
Total	579	484	+95
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	13	14	-1
Other sexual offences	32	28	+4
Total	45	42	+3
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	0	3	-3
Robbery of personal property	5	5	
Total	5	8	-3
*BURGLARY			
Burglary residential	214	210	+4
Burglary business and community	155	107	+48
Total	369	317	+52
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	266	211	+55
Theft from person	7	13	-6
Bicycle theft	17	25	-8
Shoplifting	62	84	-22
All other theft offences	221	270	-49
Total	573	603	-30
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON			
Criminal damage	311	247	+64
Arson	8	5	+3
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	3	7	-4
Possession of drugs	26	16	+10
Possession of weapons offences	15	18	-3
Public order offences	196	163	+33
Miscellaneous crimes against society	21	41	-20

Crime - New Forest Heart Sector

Crime Type	01/04/2019- 31/03/2020	01/04/2018- 31/03/2019	Variations
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	1	0	+1
Violence with injury	60	78	-18
Violence without injury	105	106	-1
Total	166	184	-18
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	7	9	-2
Other sexual offences	10	18	-8
Total	17	27	-10
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	2	0	+2
Robbery of personal property	1	2	-1
Total	3	2	+1
*BURGLARY			
Burglary residential	65	110	-45
Burglary business and community	49	58	-9
Total	114	168	-54
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	131	157	-26
Theft from person	1	3	-2
Bicycle theft	34	53	-19
Shoplifting	21	9	+12
All other theft offences	64	120	-56
Total	251	342	-91
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON			
Criminal damage	85	83	+2
Arson	7	14	-7
Total	92	97	-5
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	2	4	-2
Possession of drugs	15	17	-2
Total			
Possession of weapons offences	6	8	-2
Public order offences	64	42	+22
Miscellaneous crimes against society	15	10	+5

Crime - Hythe Sector

Crime Type	01/04/2019- 31/03/2020	01/04/2018- 31/03/2019	Variation
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	1	1	
Violence with injury	342	337	+5
Violence without injury	672	554	+118
Total	1015	892	+123
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	36	15	+21
Other sexual offences	62	80	-18
Total	98	95	+3
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	1	2	-1
Robbery of personal property	7	4	+3
Total	8	6	+2
*BURGLARY			
Burglary residential	120	74	+46
Burglary business and community	55	37	+18
Total	175	111	+64
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	155	97	+58
Theft from person	5	2	+3
Bicycle theft	22	15	+7
Shoplifting	84	114	-30
All other theft offences	183	162	+21
Total	449	390	+59
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON OFFENCES			
Criminal damage	306	348	-42
Arson	15	26	-11
Total	321	374	-53
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	14	7	+7
Possession of drugs	30	27	+3
Total	44	34	+10
Possession of weapons offences	14	31	-17
Public order offences	229	219	+10
Miscellaneous crimes against society	56	38	+18

Crime - Totton Sector

Crime Type	01/04/2019-31/03/2020	01/04/2018-31/03/2019	Variation
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Homicide	0	1	-1
Violence with injury	271	299	-28
Violence without injury	519	476	+43
Total	790	776	+14
SEXUAL OFFENCES			
Rape	28	22	+6
Other sexual offences	78	60	+8
Total	106	82	+24
ROBBERY			
Robbery of business property	1	7	-6
Robbery of personal property	13	17	-4
Total	14	24	-10
*BURGLARY			
Burglary residential	187	201	-14
Burglary business and community	74	71	+3
Total	261	272	-11
THEFT OFFENCES			
Theft from Vehicle	270	262	+8
Theft from person	13	9	+4
Bicycle theft	28	39	-11
Shoplifting	152	212	-60
All other theft offences	202	193	+9
Total	665	715	-50
CRIMINAL DAMAGE & ARSON OFFENCES			
Criminal damage	295	350	-55
Arson	7	12	-5
Total	302	362	-60
DRUG OFFENCES			
Trafficking of drugs	7	11	-4
Possession of drugs	74	38	+36
Total	81	49	+32
Possession of weapons offences	22	29	-7
Public order offences	172	206	-34
Miscellaneous crimes against society	45	55	-10

GLOSSARY OF CRIME TYPES

Crime Types and Drug Offences

1 - VIOLENT CRIME

Violent crimes are those where the victim is intentionally stabbed, punched, kicked, pushed, jostled, etc., or threatened with violence whether or not there is any injury.

In published crime statistics, violent crime – both as measured by the British Crime Survey (BCS) and by recorded crime – is grouped into two broad, high-level categories of violence with injury and violence without injury. However, these categories are not directly comparable between BCS and recorded crime: for example, the BCS violence categories include robbery, but the police recorded crime violence categories do not (recorded robbery figures are shown separately).

Just over half of all BCS violent incidents and just under half of all police recorded violence against the person, resulted in injury to the victim.

- Violence with injury includes all incidents of wounding, assault with injury and (BCS only) robbery which resulted in injury. Homicide is only included for police recorded crime. Police recorded crime also includes attempts at inflicting injury, although the BCS would not include these if no actual injury occurred.
- Violence without injury includes all incidents of assault without injury and (BCS only) incidents of robbery which did not result in injury. Police recorded crime also includes possession of weapons offences and a number of public order offences, such as harassment.

Police recorded crime statistics for violence, especially less serious violence, are particularly affected by changes in recording practice over time; for the population and crime types it covers, the BCS is the best measure for long-term national trends in violence. Police statistics are important for showing the mix of violent crimes dealt with and recorded by the police. They are an important measure of activity locally and a source of operational information to help identify and address local crime problems, at a lower geographical level than is possible using the BCS. Police statistics also provide more reliable information on less common crimes, such as robbery, and are currently the only source of data on homicides and offences against those not resident in households.

BCS violence

BCS violent crime is categorised in two other ways: by offence type and according to the victim-offender relationship. BCS offence types are as follows (estimates for wounding, assault with minor injury, assault without injury and robbery add up to overall violence):

- Wounding: the incident results in severe or less serious injury, e.g. cuts, severe bruising, chipped teeth, bruising or scratches requiring medical attention or any more serious injuries.

- Assault with minor injury: an incident where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled and the incident resulted in minor injury to the victim, e.g. scratches or bruises.
- Assault without injury: an incident (or attempt) where the victim was punched, kicked, pushed or jostled but resulted in no injury.
- Robbery: an incident in which force or threat of force is used in a theft or attempted theft.

The categories of BCS violence according to the offender-victim relationship are as follows:

- Domestic violence comprises wounding and assaults which involves partners, ex- partners, other relatives or household members.
- Stranger violence includes wounding and assaults in which the victim did not have any information about the offender(s) or did not know and had never seen the offender(s) before.
- Acquaintance violence comprises wounding and assaults in which the victim knew one or more of the offenders, at least by sight. It does not include domestic violence.

Figures are also presented for mugging which is a popular rather than a legal term and is the total number of robbery, attempted robbery and snatch theft incidents combined. Snatch theft is excluded from all BCS violence since it includes no violence or minimal threat of force (e.g. just enough to pull a bag away from someone).

In the BCS, the previously used common assault (or attempted assault) category, which had been inconsistent with the police recorded offence category, was replaced with assault with minor injury and assault without injury categories in 2006/07. This change was made to align BCS categories more closely with those used by the police.

Police recorded violence against the person

Violence against the person offences contains the full spectrum of assaults, from pushing and shoving that result in no physical harm, to murder. Even within the same offence classification, the degree of violence varies considerably between incidents.

Trends in police recorded violent crime can be very difficult to interpret, as they are influenced by a number of factors. It is important to consider the following issues when interpreting trends:

Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in the levels of public reporting of incidents. The proportion of violent crimes estimated to be reported to the police has increased from the first BCS results in 1981 but has been reasonably stable since 2002/03 (see Chapter 2 of the annual crime statistics publication).

Local policing activity and priorities affect the levels of reported and recorded violent crime. Where the police are proactive in addressing low-level violence and anti-social behaviour, this can lead to more of these crimes being brought to their attention and being recorded. For example, research by the Cardiff Violence Research Group showed an association between the introduction of CCTV surveillance and increased police detection of violence (Sivarajasingam et al., 2003).

Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in police recording practices. The 1998 changes to the Home Office Counting Rules had a very significant impact on the recording of violent and

sexual crime; the number of violence against the person offences recorded by the police increased by 118 per cent as a result of the 1998 changes (Povey and Prime, 1999). Much of this increase resulted from a widening of the offence coverage to include assaults with little or no physical injury and offences of harassment (again with no injury).

The National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS), introduced in April 2002, again resulted in increased recording of violent and sexual crimes particularly for less serious offences, as well as for some other offences. There was an estimated NCRS effect of 23 per cent on violence against the person offences in the first 12 months of implementation, although it was recognised that this effect was unlikely to be complete within the first 12 months (Simmons et al., 2003).

Audits undertaken by the Audit Commission on behalf of the Home Office indicate substantial improvements in crime recording across forces in the two to three years following NCRS introduction, which would particularly impact on violence against the person and result in increases in recorded crimes for this category.

Incidents of violence against the person recorded by the police include the following categories as described below:

- Homicide including murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

The published figures do not separately identify between these individual offences as, when a homicide is initially recorded by the police, the full circumstances of the incident may not be known. Furthermore, the precise nature of an offence may only become clear once a suspect has been apprehended and appears at court.

The Home Office receives two sources of information on homicide from the police forces of England and Wales (including the British Transport Police where the incident occurred within England and Wales). These are:

- The monthly aggregated recorded crime return (see Section 3.1)
- A more detailed statistical return for each recorded homicide containing additional information, including victim and suspect details and the circumstances of the offence. This is used to populate a Home Office database called the Homicide Index.

The Homicide Index contains details about homicides recorded in England and Wales since 1977. In contrast to the aggregated recorded crime return, the Homicide Index is continually being updated with revised information from the police as investigations continue and as cases are heard by the courts. As the Homicide Index is continually updated and provides more detailed information, Home Office Statisticians view the Index as a better source of data than the separate monthly aggregated recorded crime return. However, due to the time permitted for police forces to submit the individual returns (within 30 days of recording an incident as homicide) and the complexities in checking the data, it is not possible to use the Homicide Index figures for the annual crime bulletin. Instead, figures from the monthly aggregated recorded crime return are presented as a provisional homicide estimate, with full analysis published in a supplementary bulletin approximately six months' later. Care should therefore be taken when using the provisional figures for homicide as these are subject to change.

- Death by driving offences (includes by dangerous driving, careless or inconsiderate driving, driving under the influence of drink or drugs and while being an unlicensed or uninsured driver).

- Corporate manslaughter where an organisation is deemed responsible for a person's death.
- Grievous bodily harm (GBH) includes injury resulting in permanent disability, more than minor permanent disfigurement, broken bones, fractured skull, compound fractures, substantial loss of blood, lengthy treatment or serious psychiatric injury (based on expert evidence).

GBH with intent occurs when there is clear evidence of a deliberate attempt to inflict serious bodily harm regardless of level of injury sustained.

GBH without intent occurs when serious bodily harm results but there is no evidence of a deliberate intent to inflict such an injury. Prior to April 2008, GBH without intent was not separated out from a much broader category of less serious wounding that mostly consisted of Actual Bodily Harm (ABH).

The definition of GBH with intent rests upon whether "the actions of the offender clearly show a deliberate attempt to inflict serious bodily harm". The clarification to the rules from

April 2008 makes this clear and that "the gravity of the injury resulting is not necessarily the determining factor". The rules were clarified as there had previously been some confusion as to whether the degree of injury sustained, rather than intent, should be the sole determining factor in the recording of these offences (see Section 3).

- Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) relates to any assault with injury which is not GBH (with or without intent) and includes internal injury and shock (when accompanied by expert psychological evidence)
- Threats to kill where an individual fears that the offender's threat is real and may be carried out
- Possession of weapons offences include possession of firearms with intent, possession of other weapons and possession of article with blade or point. If a weapon is used, then the police will normally record a more serious notifiable offence. Possession of firearms with no intent offences are recorded under other miscellaneous offences.
- Harassment offences are those incidents where no other substantive notifiable offence exists, but when looked at as a course of conduct are likely to cause fear, alarm or distress. Public fear, alarm or distress offences are where a course of conduct is not present.
- Assault without injury offences are those where at the most a feeling of touch or passing moment of pain is experienced by the victim.

The other violent offences recorded by the police include attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, poisoning or female genital mutilation, cruelty or neglect to children, abandoning a child under two years and child abduction.

Recorded crime statistics do not specifically identify offences of domestic violence since it is not a legal definition. Such offences would be recorded in accordance with the intent of the offence and any injuries sustained e.g. GBH with intent.

Police recorded crime figures for violence against the person quoted in the text and charts also include assault on a constable and racially or religiously aggravated assault, which are both separate categories within recorded crime. Such incidents are not treated separately in the BCS and would fall within the BCS assault with minor injury or without injury categories.

Sexual Offences

Due to the small numbers of sexual offences identified by face-to-face BCS interviews, results from the main BCS are too unreliable to report; these data are not included within the overall count of violence (except for the categories of serious wounding with sexual motive and other wounding with sexual motive which are included in the offence type of wounding).

Respondents may not wish to disclose sensitive information face-to-face and so interviews since 2004/05 (and prior to this in 1996 and 2001) have included self-completion modules on intimate violence (see Section 2.3). These figures have previously been published separately from the annual volume (Mirrlees-Black, 1999; Walby and Allen, 2004; Finney, 2006; Coleman et al., 2007; Povey et al., 2008, 2009; Smith et al., 2010). Headline figures are also presented in the annual crime statistics bulletin for 2009/10.

Intimate violence is the collective term used to describe domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking and the categories are defined as follows:

- Any domestic abuse: non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats, physical force, sexual assault or stalking carried out by a current or former partner or other family member.
- Partner abuse (non-sexual): non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force by a current or former partner.
- Family abuse (non-sexual): non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/mother or other relative).
- Emotional or financial abuse: includes being prevented from having a fair share of household money, stopped from seeing friends or relatives or repeatedly belittled.
- Threats are classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'frightened you by threatening to hurt you/someone close'.
- Minor force is classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'pushed you, held you down or slapped you'.
- Severe force involves being kicked, hit, bitten, choked, strangled, threatened with a weapon, threats to kill, use of a weapon or some other kind of force
- Sexual assault: indecent exposure, sexual threats and unwanted touching ('less serious'), rape or assault by penetration including attempts ('serious'), by any person including a partner or family member.

- Rape is the legal category of rape introduced in legislation in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina, anus or mouth by a penis without consent.
- Assault by penetration is a legal offence introduced in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina or anus with an object or other body part without consent.
- Stalking: two or more incidents (causing distress, fear or alarm) of obscene or threatening unwanted letters or phone calls, waiting or loitering around home or workplace, following or watching, or interfering with or damaging personal property by any person including a partner or family member.

The police recorded crime category of most serious sexual crime encompasses rape, sexual assault, and sexual activity with children. The Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, altered the definitions of all three categories so comparisons around this time should be made with caution.

The group of other sexual offences recorded by the police covers unlawful sexual activity, mostly involving consenting adults and is therefore particularly influenced by police activity in investigating such crime. It includes among other offences, exploitation of prostitution and soliciting, but not prostitution itself (which is not a notifiable offence). The Sexual Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, introduced certain offences such as sexual grooming which is included in this group. Offences of indecent exposure have been retrospectively reclassified to sexual offences back to 2002/03 to aid comparisons over time.

2 ACQUISITIVE CRIME

BCS acquisitive crime covers all household and personal crime where items are stolen and can be split into household and personal acquisitive crimes.

Household acquisitive crime: Personal acquisitive crime:

Burglary

Attempted burglary in a dwelling

Theft in a dwelling

Theft from outside a dwelling

Theft and attempted theft of and from vehicles

Theft of pedal cycle Snatch theft (Theft from the person)

Stealth theft (Theft from the person)

Attempted theft from the person

Other theft of personal property and other attempted theft of personal property

Robbery and attempted robbery

Burglary

The BCS covers domestic burglary only, which is an unauthorised entry into the victim's dwelling but does not necessarily involve forced entry; it may be through an open window, or by entering the property under false pretences (e.g. impersonating an official).

BCS domestic burglary does not cover theft by a person who is entitled to be in the dwelling at the time of the offence; this is called theft in a dwelling and includes thefts committed inside a home by someone who is entitled to be there e.g. party guests, workmen.

The police record an offence of burglary if a person enters any building as a trespasser and with intent to commit an offence of theft, GBH or unlawful damage. Aggravated burglary occurs when the burglar is carrying a firearm, imitation firearm, offensive weapon or explosive.

Recorded crime figures are provided separately for burglaries that occur in domestic properties and those which occur in commercial or other properties.

- Domestic burglaries include burglaries in all inhabited dwellings, including inhabited caravans, houseboats and holiday homes, as well as sheds and garages connected to the main dwelling (for example, by a connecting door).
- Non-domestic burglaries include burglaries to businesses (including hotels and similar accommodation) and also some burglaries of sheds and outhouses where these are not clearly connected to the inhabited property.

Using the BCS it is possible to differentiate between burglaries with entry and attempted burglaries and also between burglary with loss and burglary with no loss (including attempts). Burglary with entry plus attempted burglary add up to total burglary. Burglary with loss plus burglary with no loss (including attempts) also add up to total burglary. These are defined below.

An attempted burglary is recorded by the police and in the BCS if there is clear evidence that the offender made an actual, physical attempt to gain entry to a building (e.g. damage to locks, or broken doors) but was unsuccessful.

Burglary with entry is a term used in the BCS and comprises burglary where a building was successfully entered, regardless of whether something was stolen or not.

Burglary with loss is a term used in the BCS and comprises burglary where a building was successfully entered and something was stolen.

In the BCS, burglary with no loss includes attempted entry to a property and cases where a property was entered but nothing was stolen. In making comparisons with police recorded crime, BCS burglary with no loss (including attempts) is used as a proxy for attempted burglary, though there will be some instances with no loss where entry has been gained.

Vehicle offences

The BCS includes offences against private households only and includes cars, vans, motorbikes, motor-scooters or mopeds used for non-commercial purposes. It identifies three vehicle theft categories:

- Theft of vehicles where the vehicle is driven away illegally, whether or not it is recovered.

- Theft from vehicles refers to both theft of parts and accessories of motor vehicles and to theft of contents.
- Attempted thefts of and from vehicles No distinction is made between attempted theft of and attempted thefts from motor vehicles, as it is often very difficult to ascertain the offender's intention.

If parts or contents are stolen as well as the vehicle being moved, the incident is classified as theft of a motor vehicle.

The police recorded crime category of offences against vehicles covers private and commercial vehicles (although does not distinguish between the two) and comprises:

- Thefts and attempted thefts of vehicles where the intent is to permanently deprive the owner.
- Unauthorised taking of a vehicle where intent to permanently deprive the owner is not evident – this would typically include 'joyriding' where the car is later recovered.
- Aggravated vehicle taking where a vehicle once taken is known to have been driven dangerously, damaged or caused an accident.
- Thefts and attempted thefts from a vehicle targeting property in or on the vehicle.
- Interfering with a motor vehicle which includes attempts to drive away without apparent intent to permanently deprive the owner. This mostly includes recorded crime offences where there is evidence of intent to commit either theft of or from a vehicle or taking without consent (TWOC), but there is either:
 - i. No evidence of intent to commit one of these three offences specifically, or
 - ii. There is evidence of intent to commit TWOC (TWOC is a summary offence but, under the provisions of the Criminal Attempts Act 1981, it is not legally valid to have an attempted summary offence).

Interfering with a motor vehicle offences as presented in the annual crime statistics publication are equivalent to the offence class formerly referred to as 'vehicle interference and tampering'. The BCS cannot separately identify this category. In comparisons with the BCS it is included in the attempted vehicle theft category but in some instances could be viewed as criminal damage or even a nuisance.

The taking of vehicles during robberies (often termed 'car-jacking') is included within the robbery offence group.

Robbery

A robbery is an incident or offence in which force or the threat of force is used either during or immediately prior to a theft or attempted theft. As with violence against the person, police recorded robberies cover a wide range of seriousness from armed bank robberies to muggings for mobile phones or small amounts of money. Recorded crime offences also distinguish between robbery of personal property (personal robbery) and business property (business robbery).

Robbery of business property is a recorded crime classification where goods stolen belong to a business or other corporate body (such as a bank or a shop), regardless of the location of the robbery. The taking of vehicles during robberies (often termed car-jacking) is also included as robbery. Supplementary data on this offence have been collected in a supplementary collection by the Home Office since 2007/08.

The BCS covers robberies against adults resident in households; these are included in the violent crime count

Theft

Theft from the person covers theft (including attempts) of a handbag, wallet, cash etc. directly from the victim, but without the use of physical force against the victim, or the threat of it. This BCS category breaks into two components:

- Snatch theft where there may be an element of force involved but this is just enough to snatch the property away; and
- Stealth theft where no force is used and the victim is unaware of the incident (pick-pocketing). Stealth theft makes up the larger share (over 80%) of the total.

For recorded crime, theft from the person offences are those where there is no use of threat or force. Stealth theft is included as part of this recorded crime category and cannot be separately identified from snatch theft.

Other theft of personal property covers thefts away from the home where no force is used, there was no direct contact between the offender and victim and the victim is not holding or carrying the items when they are stolen (i.e. thefts of unattended property).

Other household theft cover a number of theft types: Theft in a dwelling includes thefts that occurred in the victim's dwelling, by someone who was entitled to be there; theft from outside a dwelling covers incidents where items are stolen from outside the victim's home and the category also includes burglaries to non-connected buildings, for example, garden sheds.

The recorded crime offence group of other theft offences covers thefts that are not covered by other property crime offence groups (i.e. thefts from vehicles is included in offences against vehicles). Offences included are theft from a person, thefts of bicycles, shoplifting and other theft or unauthorised taking.

Bicycle Theft

The BCS covers thefts of bicycles belonging to the respondent or any other member of the household. Police recorded crime also includes offences where a pedal cycle is stolen or taken without authorisation, within the other theft offences category.

This category does not include every bicycle theft, as some may be stolen during the course of another offence (e.g. burglary) and are therefore classified as such by the police and in the BCS:

- Burglary; if anything else was stolen, or an attempt was made to steal something else, from the household's dwelling.

- Theft from a dwelling; when a bicycle is stolen from inside a house by someone who was not trespassing.
- Theft from a vehicle; if the bicycle is one of a number of things stolen.

3 VANDALISM AND CRIMINAL DAMAGE

In the BCS, criminal damage is referred to as vandalism and is defined as the intentional and malicious damage to either the home, other property and vehicles. Vandalism shown in the BCS ranges from arson to graffiti. Cases where there is nuisance only (e.g. letting down car tyres) or where the damage is accidental are not included. Where vandalism occurs in combination with burglary or robbery, the burglary or robbery codes take precedence over the damage codes in offence coding.

The BCS produces estimates both for vandalism to the home and other property and against vehicles. Vandalism to the home and other property involves intentional or malicious damage to doors, windows, fences, plants and shrubs, for example. Vandalism to other property also includes arson where there is any deliberate damage to property belonging to the respondent or their household (including vehicles) caused by fire.

The BCS defines vandalism of vehicles as any intentional and malicious damage to a vehicle such as scratching a coin down the side of a car or denting a car roof. It does not, however, include causing deliberate damage to a car by fire. These incidents are recorded as arson and, therefore, included in vandalism to other property. The BCS only covers vandalism against private households; that is, vehicles owned by any member of the household and company cars which count as belonging to the respondent. Recorded crime includes all vehicle vandalism under the offence classification of criminal damage to a motor vehicle.

Police recorded criminal damage results from any person who without lawful excuse destroys or damages any property belonging to another, intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged. Damage which is repairable without cost, or which is accidental, is not included in police recorded crime statistics. Separate recorded crime figures exist for criminal damage to a dwelling, to a building other than a dwelling, to a vehicle and other criminal damage. Figures are also published for racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage.

Arson is the act of deliberately setting fire to property including buildings and vehicles. In the BCS this is any deliberate damage to property belonging to the respondent or their household caused by fire, regardless of the type of property involved. The only exception is where the item that is set on fire was stolen first (this is coded as theft). Arson is included in vandalism to other property and includes arson to vehicles.

For vehicle crime, if a vehicle is stolen and later found deliberately burnt out by the same offender, one crime of theft of a vehicle is recorded by the police and in the BCS. If there is evidence that someone unconnected with the theft committed the arson, then an offence of arson is recorded by the police in addition to the theft. For the BCS, only an offence of theft of a vehicle would be recorded as in practice it would often not be possible to establish that the arson was committed by someone unconnected with the theft.

4 FRAUD AND FORGERY

The measurement of fraud is challenging as fraud is known to be very substantially under-reported to the police. Better information can be derived from other sources. For example, figures for plastic (credit, debit or bank) card fraud are obtained from The UK Cards Association, which is the leading trade association for the cards industry in the UK. For more information on the various sources of fraud including administrative data and on the nature, extent and economic impact of fraud in the UK, see Hoare (2007), Levi et al. (2007) and Wilson et al. (2006).

Plastic card fraud among individuals resident in households in England and Wales is also covered in a module within the BCS. Stolen plastic cards (i.e. credit, debit or bank cards) are included in the main BCS crime count under the relevant offence, such as burglary or theft from the person, but incidents of fraud are not covered. However, the BCS has included questions on experience of plastic card fraud in a separate module of questions since 2005/06.

Offences of fraud and forgery are recorded by the police, but figures from 2007/08 onwards are not comparable with previous years due to the introduction of the Fraud Act 2006, which commenced in January 2007 and saw significant changes to offences in the fraud and forgery offence group.

For offences prior to January 2007, fraud is defined as dishonestly deceiving to obtain either property or a pecuniary advantage. Recorded crime statistics were collected for: fraud by company director; false accounting; cheque and credit card fraud; other frauds; bankruptcy and insolvency offences; forgery or use of false drug prescription; other forgery and vehicle/driver document fraud.

Under the Fraud Act 2006, fraud is defined as dishonestly making a false representation to obtain property or money for themselves or another. Recorded crime statistics are collected for: fraud by company director; false accounting; other frauds; failing to disclose information; abuse of position; obtaining services dishonestly; making or supplying articles for use in fraud; possession of articles for use in fraud; bankruptcy and insolvency offences; forgery or use of false drug prescription; other forgery and vehicle/driver document fraud.

The Counting Rules changes in January 2007 also changed recording of fraud so that in most cases cheque and plastic card fraud is counted on a 'per account' rather than 'per transaction' basis. If an account is defrauded only one offence is recorded rather than one offence per fraudulent transaction on each account (as was the practice prior to January 2007). For example, previously if a person had their credit card stolen and it was subsequently used on ten separate occasions to buy goods fraudulently from ten different shops there would be a requirement for one crime record for theft and ten for deception. Now there is a requirement to record one theft and one fraud by false representation. The result of this change means that fewer crimes of plastic card and cheque fraud were recorded by the police during 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 compared with previous years and recorded fraud and forgery figures prior to 2007/08 are not comparable with more recent figures.

This change was made to reduce significant bureaucracy in recording crime (possibly involving several police forces) and to reflect the fact that in the cases when this counting basis is used, the financial loss is generally borne by the financial institution at which the account is held rather than by the merchants who process a transaction or by the account holder.

From April 2007, where a financial institution makes full financial recompense to an account holder, the financial institution (rather than the account holder) can report the crime directly to a single point of contact within the police.

These changes have been supported by The UK Cards Association and ACPO as they have resulted in significant reductions in bureaucracy in relation to the reporting of cheque and plastic card fraud. This has focused police effort on reports of fraud most likely to lead to a suspect being brought to justice and also introduced single points of contact within police forces for the financial institutions to report cases directly to. As victims of fraud are mainly commercial organisations, it is not covered in the same way as other crimes. The government's Fraud Review (2006) also specifically welcomed the changes that were being put in place:
http://www.aasbni.gov.uk/pubs/FCI/fraudreview_finalreport.pdf

The 2006 Fraud Act also resulted in the creation of a National Fraud Authority (NFA). One of the key objectives of this new body is to support better reporting of fraud crimes and their subsequent investigation. During 2009/10 the NFA opened a single national point of reporting for a wide range of frauds, in particular those arising from the growing use of the internet and email. This new means of reporting sits outside the police service as a call centre (Action Fraud) with an associated online reporting tool. At the same time the police have established a National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) to receive reports from Action Fraud as well as those from the banks and other financial institutions and to analyse them to identify positive investigatory opportunities which will then be referred to individual forces to follow up. The creation of these new bodies has had little or no impact on police recorded crime data for 2009/10 as they only commenced operation in early 2010.

5 RACIALLY OR RELIGIOUSLY AGGRAVATED OFFENCES

Used in recorded crime, racially aggravated offences are legally defined under section 28 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 (section 39) added the religiously aggravated aspect. Racially and religiously aggravated offences are categorised together in police recorded crime and cannot be separately identified. BCS respondents are asked whether they thought the incident was racially motivated and from 2005/06 whether they thought the incident was religiously motivated. Figures on racially and religiously motivated crimes from the 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS are reported in Jansson et al. (2007).

6 DRUG OFFENCES

Recorded crime figures for drugs offences are published in Table 2.04 of the annual crime statistics publication. With effect from April 2004, ACPO issued guidance to forces over the recording of warnings for cannabis possession (these were termed 'formal warnings' for cannabis possession prior to January 2007). These were incorporated into the Home Office Counting Rules (see Section 3 for more information). From January 2009 it has also been possible to issue a Penalty Notice for Disorder for cannabis possession (this detection method was not separated from Cannabis Warnings in statistics for the period to the end of March 2009).

In addition, the Home Office produces a separate National Statistics bulletin on Drug Seizures for England and Wales, covering seizures made by the police, HM Revenue and Customs, and the UK Border Agency.

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